

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

VOL. II

JANUARY, 1902

NO. 4

ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB

Late Principal of the Training-School for Nurses of the Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore; Retiring President of the Trained Nurses'
Associated Alumnae of the United States

By EDITH A. DRAPER

THE subject of the following sketch needs no introduction to the readers of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. To adapt the Scripture to our use, we may say, "By her works ye may know her."

Though the country of her adoption has seen her best work, Mrs. Robb is a Canadian born and bred, of English parentage, and for the old home on the other side of Lake Erie a love lingers which will only die out with life itself.

It was in 1881 that Mrs. Robb, then Isabel Adams Hampton, entered the Training-School for Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York. At that time the schools for nurses were few, and Bellevue held the first place among them. The rapid multiplication that has taken place in the last twenty years is well known, but the choice of schools—now so wide—was then limited to a half dozen or so.

Miss Hampton was below the desirable age, but of such excellent physique and character so formed that youth was more than balanced, and the good judgment of Miss Perkins, then superintendent, was responsible for retaining for Bellevue a name which has brought honor to the old school.

The year following graduation Miss Hampton went to Italy for eighteen months, to nurse in connection with St. Paul's House for Trained Nurses in Rome. During this period newer and wider experiences of many things were gained. The benefits of foreign travel were not lost upon Miss Hampton. Her duties took her to all the principal cities of Italy besides those of Germany and France, and she returned to America in 1885 with ideas enlarged, ambition kindled, and energy

aroused for the accomplishment of work which was to be of lasting benefit to herself and her profession.

Not long after her return from abroad the Illinois Training-School, Chicago, was in need of a superintendent, and the position was offered to and accepted by Miss Hampton. This was an arduous undertaking for so young a woman.

The school was controlled by a board of lady managers, and a yearly contract was entered into with the authorities of Cook County Hospital for the nursing of its wards. The hospital, which was under the thumb of politics, was managed as might be expected. At every annual election every thing and person was demoralized. If elections went contrary to the then ruling party, every employé of the hospital, from warden to cooks, received notice of dismissal, and an annual effort was made to eject the nurses also. But here political influence ceased, and the school was and still is the redeeming feature of an otherwise politically corrupt institution. During Miss Hampton's term of superintendence there several more of the hospital wards were handed over to the care of the nurses, and by her judicious engineering the commissioners were induced to concede many long-needed improvements. At her request in 1888 the nursing in the Presbyterian Hospital was undertaken by the school in addition to that of the Cook County Hospital, and an increase in the staff was necessary, bringing the total of nurses to about one hundred.

Under Miss Hampton's administration the tone of the school was raised. (For the first time in any training-school a graded curriculum of study and instruction was planned and enforced, private nursing during training done away with, and many minor improvements made, so that when in 1889 she left Chicago to organize the Training-School at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Illinois Training-School was in a flourishing condition, its sphere of usefulness enlarged, and its standing as a first-class training-school unquestioned.

Miss Hampton's work during her five years at the Johns Hopkins Hospital needs little comment: the school speaks for her. Her power of organization had here full play, and the school at once took its stand in the front rank, the many advantages in connection with the Johns Hopkins Hospital enabling Miss Hampton to realize her ideas of reform and make the school the leading one in the path of progress.

The organization and superintendence of this Training-School by no means exhausted Miss Hampton's superabundant energies, and it was during this time the "Principles and Practice of Nursing" was given to the public, a work so well known to all nurses that my unpractised pen need not dwell upon its merits.

In June, 1894, Miss Hampton resigned her position at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and on July 11 of the same year was married to Dr. Hunter Robb at Saint Margaret's Church, Westminster, London. Since her marriage Mrs. Robb has continued to take the same untiring interest in nursing affairs. The Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools, founded in 1893, owes its existence primarily to Mrs. Robb's enthusiasm and far-sightedness, and to her energy is due the course in hospital economics at Columbia University, where those of the profession aiming at becoming superintendents may equip themselves more thoroughly for responsible and arduous positions.

Neither has her pen been idle, and in "Nursing Ethics" we find that intense and earnest love of her profession which characterizes her whole life's work. No lukewarmness nor half-heartedness would suit her, but with heart and mind, soul and strength, she has devoted herself with singleness of purpose to the task which lay before her.

Since its organization (in which Mrs. Robb took a prominent part) the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses has known no other president, and Mrs. Robb's recent resignation of that post is a matter of great regret.

No scheme for the benefit of the nursing profession has been set on foot without Mrs. Robb's hearty coöperation, and although now withdrawing from so much active work in the association, I will venture to state that Mrs. Robb's interest will not wane. "Once a nurse, always a nurse," is most happily exemplified in her career.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

By MINNIE D. WILBUR

Chicago

It was just past midnight, and church-bells here and there were sounding out over the sleeping city the birth of another Christmas Day, when a tired and sleepy visiting nurse was roused by a knock on the door.

Throwing on a cloak, she asked, "What is wanted?"

A man's voice answered, "My wife, she needs somebody."

"Have you called the doctor?"

"No."

"Go to the next corner, over the drug-store, the one with the three red lights, ask Dr. Goodspeed to go to your house as soon as he can, then come back here and I will go with you."

Soon the man returned, and they went together down the street. She asked him a few questions, and then they walked on silently.

The visiting nurse had gone to bed feeling sad and lonely and without much hope of gladness for the Christmastide.

She thought as she walked along how much care and trouble and sorrow there is in the world, for half of humanity at least, and a feeling almost of rebellion took possession of her. She noticed a few feathery flakes of snow coming down, and that the stars looked misty and the moon had a ring around it. A few faint peals still rang out in the distance.

Presently they reached the house and went in. The room into which the man led the visiting nurse was bare and cheerless, even destitute, little more than a manger. On a poor bed lay a woman with pale face and pleading eyes, and by her side was a new-born babe. Soon the doctor came, performed his offices, left his directions, and went away.

The visiting nurse found plenty of work for hands, head, and heart. As she worked her interest increased, and a new power seemed to come to her. She realized more than ever what a labor of love and mercy she was doing. Her heart went out to these two humble creatures so dependent upon her.

The babe, so small, so helpless, appealed to all the mother in her, and she longed to call him her own. She resolved that this hovel should be the shrine of her devotions for the day.

The woman could speak very little English, so the visiting nurse worked silently, excepting when she asked the man to do or bring something. Once during her work she paused to look out of the window, and saw that a light fall of snow had laid a covering of white over everything and the morning star was shining brightly in the east.

By the time her labor was finished, her efforts, with the help of the man, had brought about an aspect of something like comfort, but even then the bareness of the place smote upon her. She found that the man had a little money. She prepared food for the mother. Then, taking her book and pencil, she asked the woman her name.

"Mary Murillo."

"And yours?"

"Joseph Murillo."

She stepped to the window, that the two might not see the tears which gathered in her eyes.

She gave some directions to the man, promised to come again in the afternoon, took up her bag, and went out.

Daylight had come and the sun was so dazzlingly bright that the snow glittered here and there like diamonds.

A strange, sweet feeling of peace and wonder and good-will towards all mankind stole over the visiting nurse as she walked along, making

her heart and feet so light that she seemed scarcely to be walking on the snow, but rather gliding over the earth.

She had not gone far when she heard voices singing. Coming nearer, she found it was a band of evangelists singing Christmas carols. She stopped and listened, and this was what they sang:

"O sad hearts, mourn no more forlorn,
For unto you each year is born
The Saviour of all men.
A King, despite His humble birth,
He rules with love o'er all the earth,
Then welcome Him again.

"His power, though sure, is sweet and mild,
He is as gentle as a child,
And yet a mighty King.
He shows a right for every wrong,
He gives a life of light and song
To every living thing.

"His crown of thorns to olive turns,
And in His kindly eyes there burns
The joy that comes through pain.
Though centuries have rolled away,
He lives and gives to us to-day
A love that cannot wane.

"Oh, hark! oh, list! when steeple bells
Ring out the message sweet, which tells
All hearts to beat akin.
Throw wide your doors in hearts and homes,
Light every wanderer that roams,
And let the King come in."

When they had finished the visiting nurse went up to them, gave a coin to each, and, showing them the place she had come from, asked them to go and sing before the house.

Then she walked on towards the place where she lived. She no longer felt tired or sleepy or sad or lonely. The world seemed transformed, she herself transfigured, beatified.

Reaching her own room, she dropped on her knees and thanked God in humility and gratitude for the joy of His presence.

Later in the day she returned to the spot which occupied all her thoughts, and found there the things she had sent to add comfort and cheerfulness to the dull room. There was a rug and a rocking-chair which someone had given her to dispose of; there were cheap white curtains and a bright, blossoming plant for the window; there were

some old papers with attractive pictures. Two of these pictures she cut apart and pinned upon the wall. One was a Madonna and Child, and the other a group of reapers mowing and singing. She had bought a clothes-basket, and with cotton and cheesecloth and the simplest of furnishings made a warm bed for the baby.

At last the visiting nurse looked about and surveyed her work. The room was neat; the fire burned brightly; the bed was clean; the mother looked contented; the father looked the satisfaction he could not express. The baby was sleeping. Once more the visiting nurse took up her bag and with a smile said, "I will come again to-morrow. Good-by."

The peace which passeth understanding had entered her soul to abide there forever. They named the child Immanuel.

AN INCIDENT

By M. E. H.

(PLACE, Cuba; date, November, 1901; time, eleven-thirty P.M.)

A large building, sombre-looking in the darkness of night, stands between "La Cumbra" and the sea. Faint lights flitting here and there, subdued voices, with occasionally a forceful moan breaking the stillness pervading, betray the location of the hospital.

Outside the grounds all *seems* quiet, as if Nature in putting on her nightcap had induced the people in the vicinity to follow her example. The air is cool and clear, the stars in myriad numbers shine with a brilliancy peculiar to southern skies, silently telling their message.

A nurse, or, as she is called in Cuba, "the guardian of the night," filling the position of night supervisor, comes out of the hospital wards on to the balcony, which runs on the three sides of the inner court of the patio, and pauses a moment at one of the large openings in the wall, outlined by an arch, and looks down the road towards the sea. She hears English-speaking voices and listens. The silence that preceded her coming has passed, and voices, loud, angry, and confused, ring out snatches of popular songs and smothered oaths, which tell the tale of the location of one of the snares and pitfalls of the American soldier, planted, since the abolition of the army canteen, just on the border of the military post.

The place is frequented by those whose tastes are convivial, who strum on the piano placed there as an attraction and try to forget their woes in discordant sounds or forced mirth.

"The pity of it" appeals to the nurse's serious mind, and she thinks of the mothers whose sons these are, of sisters whose brothers have so

often left them to mourn alone, and of the effect of a life like this upon the unsophisticated youth, the recruit of the army corps, exposed to such degradation for the first time.

Suddenly a voice, perhaps more steady than the others, rings out the words of the familiar hymn,—

"Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee."

Though at first a shudder passes over the nurse at the apparently blasphemous sound, she notes the absence of jeer or jest and listens intently. The voice, gathering in strength and volume, reaches the words,—

"E'en though it be a cross that raiseth me,"

is strong with emotion.

Reënforced by other voices, broken, scattered, yet filled with sincerity, the refrain bursts forth with added strength and rings clear in the pure night of heaven,—

"Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee."

A hush followed, and slowly, one by one or in small groups, she sees the unsteady forms pass out through the saloon-door and disappear in the darkness.

Alone the nurse stands on the balcony in silence and meditates:

"Him we know not, Him shall we never know till we behold Him in the least of these who suffer and who sin."

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A BELLEVUE NURSE

LECTURE I.—DISEASE

WE take up the consideration of disease so far as it is positively useful to you in your work. It is quite necessary for one following your vocation to know what disease is, something of its etiology, or causation, something of its prevention.

DEFINITION OF DISEASE.

Disease is any departure from, or failure in, or perversion of the normal physiological action, in the material constitution, or in the fundamental integrity of the living organism.

ETIOLOGY, OR CAUSATION, OF DISEASE.

A few years ago, before the researches of Koch, Pasteur, Charcot, Virchow, and others were completed, the life of an animal or human being was thought to proceed from physico-chemical processes, and that

the starting of these processes began by spontaneous generation, and that life and all other things are started by something that is tangible, and not by an indefinite process, as the above. These discoveries have been made within the last thirty years. Before that time the physicians' entire aim in treating disease was to suppress or check the vitality that seemed to them to be running riot in a patient suffering from such a disease as fever.

They were trying to check what seemed to them to be increased activity of vital forces, the heart beating faster than normal, the pulse stronger and fuller, and the respirations faster and deeper. The brain and cerebral functions were stimulated to greater activity, and the latter often to such a degree that the patient became delirious,—that is, his brain was stimulated to a greater extent than he could think connectedly, so he got his ideas tangled up, as in delirium.

These physicians were then combating the symptoms, being entirely ignorant of the causation back of the process. Then came along the discovery for many diseases of a specific cause that could be demonstrated, and thus it was found that disease consisted of a perversion of the normal vital forces rather than a stimulation.

Causes are intrinsic or extrinsic,—that is, those coming from within and those coming from without the body. An example of an intrinsic cause is urea collecting in the blood in kidney trouble, lactic acid in rheumatism, and uric acid in gout. An example of an extrinsic cause is the bacillus of typhoid fever or diphtheria.

Causes are distinguished as ordinary, and special or specific.

The ordinary causes are the vicissitudes of the climate and weather to which we are all exposed, and which we are able ordinarily to resist.

The special causes are the ones that we will pay especial attention to,—namely, bacteria. In this connection I will explain a few terms that are in general use and which are not always understood.

An infectious disease is one which is caused by the invasion and reproduction in the body of a pathogenic micro-organism that is disease-forming. An infectious disease is contagious when the contagium,—is, the micro-organism,—can under ordinary conditions of life be freed from the body of the diseased person and produce the same kind of a disease. Many diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid, and diphtheria, considered contagious, can by proper care be made simply infectious, and vice-versa. These contagious bacteria, or micro-organisms, may exist in a palpable state, as the contents of small-pox vesicle, or they may be in an impalpable form, as scarlet-fever. The former is known as a virus, or fixed contagium, and the latter as a volatile contagium, or miasm.

The word miasm is now only applied to a class of diseases known

as miasmatic, or malarial. An infectious disease may be taken from the lower animals, as glanders from the horse, tuberculosis from the cat or dog, and rabies from the dog. A venom is an element secreted by the glands of certain insects and reptiles which is poisonous, or pathological, to the human being but normal to themselves. There are other disease-producing agents which are neither venom nor bacteria, but are known as poisons, some irritant, as the mineral acids, arsenic, etc., and others having morbid symptoms peculiar to themselves, as opium, strychnine, etc.

BACTERIA.

A bacterium is a vegetable parasite. A parasite is any living thing that lives on or draws its sustenance from a living animal or living tissue.

There are two kinds, viz., animal and vegetable. The principal animal parasites are *Plasmodium malariae*, scabies, pediculi, etc. The principal vegetable parasites are bacteria.

A bacterium, then, is a simple microscopic vegetable cell containing protoplasm and a membrane around this. There are many different kinds, but the simplest kind of a classification is into pathogenic and non-pathogenic.

The first are those that produce disease, and the latter are those that do not produce disease, and we have under this latter class bacteria that live on dead animal tissue, known as saprophytes; then there are others that do not cause disease that are of little importance.

There is another classification that will be useful to know, and this is according to the shape of the bacterium, as follows,—round bacteria, or micrococci; rod-shaped bacteria, or bacilli; spiral-shaped, or spirillæ.

A bacterium causes disease only when conditions are favorable to its multiplication, as we are constantly breathing them into our lungs; but when there is no sickness following, the conditions ordinarily are not favorable to their multiplication. Bacteria grow or multiply in one of two different ways, viz., by division or fission, or by spore formation. In the first instance the bacterium begins to elongate, and in the middle an indentation occurs, this indentation deepening until there are two bacteria in the place of one. In the second instance a small granule appears in the protoplasm, or a number of them, that coalesce, and these gradually increase in size until the entire protoplasm is absorbed, and there is left a highly refracting body covered by a dense, tough membrane, and also the original membrane that covered the bacteria; this latter is soon absorbed and disappears, releasing the spore to grow and form other bacteria.

I speak of this in particular because bacteria that are propagated by spore-formation are the hardest to destroy, and have to be dealt with in a more thorough manner and with stronger disinfectants. The streptococci and staphylococci that cause suppuration, and perhaps the tubercle bacilli, come under this head.

(To be continued.)

WOMEN ON HOSPITAL BOARDS *

BY ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB

SO MUCH has already been said on this subject that any additional remarks would hardly seem to be required, but the whole subject is one about which nurses, whether superintendents or others occupied outside of hospitals, should take pains to carefully inform themselves, for opportunities come to many nurses to discuss just such questions, when the right kind of knowledge would be of much value in helping either the individual or the public to reach correct conclusions regarding the administration of hospitals in respect to boards of women managers. This brief paper that I have the honor to prepare for the Congress it may be of some profit to devote to the consideration of our attitude of mind as a profession towards women on hospital boards, and to try to place a true value upon woman's services in such work, to consider her proper selection and the best methods of organizing her work, by which the most effective service may be rendered and harmony preserved for all. In taking an honest vote of our position towards the subject, it is safe to say, judging from opinions freely expressed in private and from our negative attitude in reference to it in public, that the vote from superintendents would be in favor of working in hospitals where boards of women managers do not exist. This feeling is perhaps partly due to the old-time belief in women's incompatibility to work with women (which, like all fixed traditions, dies slowly), and partly to the fact that, in some instances, this incompatibility has been experienced, and all such experiences, as we know, are swift in being carried from one to another, and are likely to leave a prejudice in the minds of the hearers. For less reason the feeling is usually shared by the staff of hospital nurses, not so much the result of any special comments they may have heard passed upon lady managers, or of any particular reasoning on their own parts, but because of an unsympathetic feeling respecting the matter that pervades the hospital, due, it may be, to the unspoken but negative attitude

* Read at the Congress of Nurses, September, 1901.

on the part of their superintendent, and occasionally fostered by the thoughtless remarks of inexperienced, unthinking members of the hospital medical staff, who sometimes regard with suspicion the possibility of an outside interference in their own particular province. This feeling might be put in words something as follows: Visiting ladies are apt to be interfering, opinionated in affairs they cannot know very much about, busybodies, and stirrers up of trouble; therefore are to be regarded with suspicion and treated with scant or enforced courtesy. That some such feeling pervaded hospitals so long as twenty years ago I can testify, and it seems but yesterday as I recall with what apparent toleration the board ladies' visits were received in the wards by the nurses. In my own particular case, nothing but good to myself came of the only time when, as a pupil, I encountered a board lady. She came behind the screen where I was busy in "doing up" a patient, and, taking in some of the details, she abruptly put the question: "Can you comb a patient's hair so that it doesn't pull and hurt the patient all the time? There is not one nurse in a hundred who knows how to comb a patient's hair properly," and she passed on, leaving me with the determination to excel in at least that one point in nursing, so that I never after combed a patient's hair without giving special thought to her comfort, and the duty became a pleasant one. With superintendents, the true source of their objections to visiting ladies lies in a dread that their own ideas and ways may be interfered with or hampered, or that they may be disturbed by constant and untimely visits and by unnecessary solicitations for patients from any and all of the board. There are few of us but like to do our work in our own way, but where this work has to do so vitally with so many people, both well and ill, and where it is a public trust, to do it one's own way absolutely is not wise or best, and I am sure that the older we grow and the more experienced we become the more do we become of this mind, and are ready to welcome any and all arrangements that will help the work on and enable us to take a broader and more impartial view of it. To do the subject justice, we must, in the first place, take an absolutely impartial and impersonal view of it. The difficulty has been, and is, to be able to eliminate the personal equation, but this must be done, and only the question "Of what benefit are such boards likely to be to the hospital?" be allowed to influence us. As a matter of fact, in all hospital work, the more one can manage to keep self in the background and make the work and its best interests the first thought and consideration, the happier and the greater success one is sure to obtain, and sensitiveness and friction will seldom need to be dealt with. Were I to allow the personal feeling to predominate, I should frankly take the side against women serving on hospital boards,

as I did at a time in my hospital career before I had experienced both ways of working, and was not a fit judge on so important a matter. But, making the best interests of the hospital the first consideration, I unhesitatingly take sides in favor of women on hospital boards, and this decision is reached after personal experience in working, first in two of the largest hospitals in the country, where the administration of the hospital and training-school in each case was quite distinct, the former being entirely in the hands of men and the latter in those of women; later, in a hospital where the trustees were all men and the women were only an auxiliary board, giving lavishly of their time and means to procure materials and necessities generally for the hospital consumption, but having no voice in the management or direction of hospital affairs, not even to requiring an account of the disposition of the abundant materials supplied by them; and again, later, came the experience in a large hospital where everything in and about the place was administered and controlled by a board of men trustees; and, finally, it has been my privilege to work as a member of a board of women managers in a hospital administered by both men and women, the men in the capacity of trustees and the women as a board of managers. In addition to this, I have watched with keen interest the administration in all sorts and conditions of hospitals, both in this country and abroad, and the conviction has been constantly strengthened that women are needed in the administration of all such institutions, not just because they are women, or for any Women's Rights reasons, but because history shows their need and usefulness and the tremendous influence and part they have taken in establishing and improving hospitals all over the world, and because wherever the atmosphere of home is needed, there their presence is needed. And where should such an atmosphere be fostered so much as in a hospital, and how can this be done without women's many-sided views of caring for the home part? You all know the old saying, "Men may work from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," and this is true, although men work out in the larger fields of the world, and her chief occupation lies in the home; but here she has also to do with men, women, and children, and with the thousand and one things we all know require attention to make a successful home and that are never ceasing, while a man's work lies upon straighter lines, as a rule, and his occupation in life demands, as the bread-winner, the greater amount of his attention; hence, in the matter of home details, he must depend on the women to take care of them, and so is unfamiliar with them; and the same holds true in hospital work. For the greatest success of the work both men and women are essential, working together understandingly, one to look after the financial part and such affairs

as more strictly come under men's knowledge and experience, and the women to look after the details and housekeeping part and such home affairs as women are more conversant with. But if we cannot have both, then I should without hesitation be in favor of retaining the women and letting the men go, for women have been proven no mean financiers or planners where the whole responsibility has rested with them, and from the stand-point of careful administration and economy they are undoubtedly far ahead of men trustees. One prominent example of which I can speak knowingly is that of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses, Chicago, organized by a few women for the purpose of bringing relief to the city's sick poor by introducing women nurses into the wards of the city and county hospital. It has now made for itself a name as being the largest school in the country, does the nursing in two of the largest hospitals, has steadily increased its plant as the need arose, has kept itself free from indebtedness, and is practically self-supporting; at the same time, for years it has been able to set aside a gift of fifty thousand dollars that had been given it for general use as a special fund, the income to be devoted to supplementing the cost of good nurses, who are supplied by it at small rates to people of moderate means. The school is a model of perfect cleanliness, order, and the good care of pupil nurses, all of which is the result of the management of a board of twenty-four women, and, I may add, whose efficient superintendent for years has been our honorable president, Miss McIsaac. It may be asked, do not the hospital nurses as women represent the home element in institutions? They undoubtedly do, but then their supervision is restricted chiefly to the wards, and the superintendent of nurses is usually the only nurse who has access to most parts of the hospital. If she combine the position of matron with that of superintendent of nurses, then she has undoubtedly greater opportunities, but the matron is clever, indeed, who possesses the experience and wisdom to manage all the details of the various departments as thoroughly, carefully, economically, and perfectly as they should be managed out of the fulness of her own capabilities. Besides, why tax and overwork one woman when by a little management and system she may be assisted or relieved of an unnecessary amount of detail by the willing coöperation of a number of other women? I have heard it stated by superintendents on different occasions that board ladies make more work and trouble than they save. When such is the case, the fault lies more with the superintendent than her board of managers. Naturally they cannot be expected to know all the ins and outs of hospital life, but with proper organization, and especially with coöperation on the part of the superintendent of nurses, they grasp the situation in a surprisingly short

time, and they bring many good and practical suggestions not only to their own particular duties, but for the good of the whole institution. But to accomplish this much-to-be-desired result three things are absolutely necessary: they are, hearty coöperation on the part of the superintendent of nurses, a properly selected board of managers which is properly organized and which has strictly defined duties. I put the coöperation of the superintendent first, for this is most essential, otherwise a house divided against itself must fall, or, at all events, the results will fall far short of the best. So far as it concerns the hospital, the same mind should dwell in all who have anything to do with it, and that is, everything done and said should be with the best interest and greatest good of the hospital always uppermost. All its work should be done from this stand-point. The desire to have one's personal opinions prevail should not be fostered. On the contrary, the power to see affairs from other people's points of view and to accept cheerfully and carry out faithfully any decision arrived at is to be desired. In the formation of a board of woman managers, many more things have to be taken into consideration than the superintendent of nurses may always realize or may be too inexperienced to understand, and in some instances it may puzzle her to know why certain women are members of such a board. The reasons for selections may vary according to the sources from which the hospital is supported. Some hospitals, as we know, are supported by religious denominations, others may be richly endowed by private bequests; the municipal hospital is supported out of the city treasury, while others are dependent solely for support upon general contributions, and to this last class belong the greater number of hospitals. At the same time, no matter how securely endowed, or how independent a hospital may be of its public, it is always well to have a number of people in the community who take a personal interest in it, who are jealous of its good name, who will stand loyally by it if it is unjustly criticised, who will use their influence to make friends for it, and who will watch that it is worthy of the favor and confidence of all who may seek its shelter for aid, and the assistance of women in these respects is far-reaching. In addition to this, the active coöperation of well-known women whose names stand for integrity and what is best in the community at once lifts any institution their names are associated with above reproach, and strengthens its officials in their endeavors in this respect. Again, where the aim is to have the good of the hospital as far-reaching as possible, and where this is dependent upon the generosity of the individual, it is well to have among its supports friends who can serve not only philanthropically but financially, and can influence others to give. Thus the society woman, the woman who is known for

her indefatigable good work, the good, practical, economical house-keeper, and the business woman can all find a fitting place on hospital boards, the main point being to make clear to them their usefulness, to define their duties and their privileges and restrictions, and a board divided into suitable committees with an Executive Committee composed of the heads of these various committees may be useful in many ways. As an instance, in the absorbing interests of the practical side of their work, nurses for want of time are apt to lose sight of the fact that there are other factors besides medicines, and the purely practical nursing and prescribing, that act as tonics and medicines in the restoration of health, and that convalescence may be retarded by the patient falling into an indifferent, listless attitude of mind unless proper provision is made against it. And what brightens up the patients more than the sight of a new face, the bringing in fresh flowers, a bright, entertaining story, a quiet game of some sort, seeing the magazine pictures, and perhaps the supplying of some light work for the fingers? All of such things a ward visitor represents, provided the nurses will coöperate far enough to keep her in touch with the patient's needs. Such measures are sources of real economy and greater good, for they undoubtedly hasten convalescence, and give place sooner to others who need the care more. Again, a good, practical, far-seeing superintendent who is in hearty accord with her committees on hospital and household supplies can hold their interest to such an extent that much will be provided that will be a distinct saving to the hospital finances, and from the stand-point of the nurse to have a certain number of women in the community already conversant with her ability and her ambitions to further district nursing, visiting nursing, or whatever form her future work may take, is only one of the many advantages that other women may be to her. I have, in the brief time allotted, but imperfectly given some reasons why women are in place on hospital boards, and I beg to close by repeating that it lies in the power of the superintendent of nurses, if she be a capable, experienced executive officer, to develop more and more the good work done by such boards, for our hospitals of to-day, although far ahead in some respects, still fall short of possessing that home atmosphere that makes patients forget they are within the walls of an institution, and which can only exist where the presence of woman and her aid is the most strongly felt.

DISCUSSION.

The discussion on Mrs. Hampton Robb's paper was opened by Miss Mary C. Gilmour, superintendent of the New York Training-School for Nurses, Blackwell's Island, with special reference to the work of the

late Miss Louise Darche in having an Advisory Board of Women appointed at the above-mentioned hospital.

Miss Gilmour said:

"There seems to be such a diversity of opinion as to the usefulness or helpfulness of women on hospital boards that it is a difficult matter to know where to begin. People in general connected with hospitals feel that as a rule these women are not practical; they give too much attention to petty detail and not enough to the great object for which the work is going on—the saving of human life; that a misplaced chair or rug is in their eyes of greater moment and will excite keener criticism than the cause of the disorder, which may have been haste necessary in the performance of something of vital importance to a patient, and nothing can convince the visiting lady that she is unjust in her severe condemnation. As a nurse was heard to remark, 'There is no use trying to explain. Her mind is already made up. Appearances are against me.' On the other hand, people outside hospitals are of the opinion that women on these boards are an absolute necessity, that they supply the lack which is so apparent where only professionals are banded together, that doctors and nurses are so absorbed in their own work that anything which has not a direct bearing on the case in which they are interested is of little moment to them. Therefore it often happens that while one may find the immediate surroundings of a patient in immaculate condition, beyond that things are quite the opposite, and disorder reigns supreme, and scant consideration is shown to anyone who is not a 'case,' or necessary to the 'case.' To attempt, then, to control these two opposite factions and dovetail their work so as to make a harmonious whole of it is no easy task, and when it is accomplished the result is a very strong combination hard to break, and ideal conditions for discipline and progression are created. One such board working harmoniously with its institution is brought to remembrance to-day as an example of what such a body can do. This board was called into existence by one of our number since gone to her reward, the late lamented Miss Darche. This lady, called upon to undertake the duties of a superintendent in a school where men politicians held sway, found there one woman, a society lady of wealth and culture, whose advice was often taken on important matters connected with the school,—indeed, who had been the means of securing Miss Darche's own appointment. This woman, among her other many accomplishments, was thoroughly practical, thus rendering her aid invaluable. Single-handed, by her cleverness, wit, and sound common sense she accomplished many reforms which Miss Darche originated, but was unable to carry through from lack of political knowledge and influence. This lady, a committee of one, kept in very close touch with the school, as she said, to find the superintendent's limitations and help there. In this way many of the reforms originated by Miss Darche were talked over, and where Miss Darche reached her limit, this lady took her work, and in every case put the reform through. By reforms I do not mean matters relating to the internal administration of the school, which a superintendent should be able to handle herself. In regard to nursing, there Miss Darche was always supreme, because she had no superior in her profession, and that fact was soon recognized, but where money was needed, where influence was needed, or where people were needed to help on the work, there the committee of one was always ready, and after sufficient questioning to understand the subject, her share was cheerfully taken up in

every case, and nearly always carried through. This lady, like all other intelligent women, had her political views. She was a Democrat, and as long as Democrats were in power she was unassailable. The possibility of a Republican board over the school, the possibility of any board of politicians over the school and no committee of one to interview in its interests kept coming up in the future, for life is very uncertain, and Miss Darche began to look to this possibility with the result that a committee was formed, chiefly of women, called 'The Advisory Board of the New York City Training-School for Nurses.' The members of this board, wide in their aims, interests, and politics, were united in supporting the superintendent on all matters pertaining to the discipline and progression of the school. The committee of one became its chairman, and nobly has she fulfilled her office. In describing the board not long ago she said, 'We are here to act as a buffer between the Commissioner and the school, just as railroad cars are furnished to lessen or relieve the jar should they come together with unusual violence.' Her advice to another anxious board is worth quoting: 'Choose first your superintendent on her merits, and, of course, you will choose the best you can, then let her alone. When she needs help she will let you know, and then help her.' The Advisory Board makes monthly visits, goes over the hospital and home, hears the superintendent's monthly report, talks over new business, and gives any necessary assistance. Some of the work done by the board is as follows: All recommendations for increase of members on the staff of the Training-School or increase of salaries are endorsed by them. All special calls for lecture funds, etc., are met by them, and in any emergencies connected with the nurses of the Training-School, where financial help is necessary, it has been freely given. All disputed points requiring arbitration are turned over to them. Where work is carried on in this way by a board of lady managers good results must be achieved, and the work of the superintendent cannot be otherwise than lightened, while the moral and disciplinary effect must be to strengthen her hands and uphold her authority over her subordinates."

The President then called upon Miss Louisa Stevenson, of Edinburgh, to speak on this question.

Upon rising Miss Stevenson said in reference to the tragic death of President McKinley:

"I desire that my first words to this Congress should be to convey to you an expression of profound sympathy from the president, the vice-presidents, and all the members of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, which I have the honor to represent to-day, upon the tragic sorrow which is now weighing this great nation down. I can assure you that these are no mere words. I thank you, Madam President, for permission to give expression to them.

"It may be thought that I am an interested supporter of the principle that hospital boards are benefited by the presence of women managers. For many years I was of opinion that there was a great deal of work in hospitals which would be left undone were there no women to attend to it, so about six years ago I came forward and was returned as a member of the Board of Management of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and served for a term of five years. No member can serve for more than five years, so that this year I am off the board, and so it was within my power to attend this great Congress. I wish it dis-

tinctly understood that I came to learn, and not to teach. I believe that there is a great deal of work done in America from which we may learn much. I think also that there may be some things which you might learn from us; that must be left for the future. In the meantime you can visit our country and hospitals and see for yourselves what is going on.

"I have no hesitation in saying that after five-years' experience—for the first year I was alone on the board; there were twenty men and myself; the second year the second woman was appointed—our work was acceptable to everybody concerned. I have at this present moment no warmer friends in the world than those men on that board. We discussed many subjects which I brought before them which would not have been brought forward in any other way. We were on the most friendly terms. My experience is that there need be absolutely no friction whatever in women and men working together. I was on the most friendly terms with the managers, medical staff, and nurses, and everybody connected with the hospital. I confess that I have not so much confidence in boards of lady managers working apart from the general committee. I believe that the best work can be done by the women and men working together, and I believe that a large amount of friction is caused by women not having it in their power to carry out their own recommendations and resolutions. There is nothing more irritating than to have to make recommendations in a sub-committee which one knows one has no power to carry into effect. I do not know how it is with you in America, but with us I have always found that there is not such a superabundance of administrative power among the men of our country that we can afford to do without the perception possessed by the women. I do not think this question should be discussed as to the differences between men and women; if a man or woman has the administrative power, and understands what good work is, then that man and that woman are the right persons to be put upon a board of managers. I think for all public work there must be a certain amount of definite training. No one can do efficient work until they learn how to do it. I do hope from what I have seen in this and other countries, from what I know of hospitals under the supervision of boards composed of ladies, or partially of ladies, that those who know of the work these ladies have done in hospitals will realize its value and be converted to having women on the boards. There are many matters which do not occur to the men which are really necessary for the best interests of the institution, and I think it is of importance to have women on the boards to express their views on matters of which from experience they have a more intimate knowledge than men. Now, I really must not detain you longer, beyond assuring you that after five-years' experience I am fully convinced that there is work to be done on hospital boards which will be left undone unless the women take it up."



BOOK REVIEWS



HOME NURSING. By Eveleen Harrison. Macmillan Company, New York.

Miss Harrison is a trained nurse whose interest in and kindliness for the earnest members of the family who strive, in times of illness, to take their share of responsibility have induced her to write this most practical and helpful book for the use of these amateur home nurses. It is not written for nurses, but for the mother, sister, or relative to whose lot falls the care of the invalid in the family. We hardly see how it could have been done better, for this purpose, and nurses may safely recommend it in families where they go. It is very simply and clearly written, the methods given are described in clear and non-technical language, and only the safest and most well-judged advice is given as to what may be done "before the doctor comes." Miss Harrison has the teaching gift, and many a family will be grateful to her for her efforts in their behalf.

L. L. D.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHOOSING BOOKS TO READ TO PATIENTS

THE first that comes to mind is Booker Washington's autobiography, "Up from Slavery." Such a triumph of character over environment as it portrays fills one with optimism and a renewed faith in human nature. Starting in life as he did, a slave, not knowing who his own father was, and then becoming one of the most honored citizens and foremost educators of the land, his life as told by himself is of the most absorbing interest. It is all recounted with the most touching simplicity and absence of self-consciousness, and cannot but act as a moral and mental tonic to the reader.

Another charming book is "Katherine Day," by Anna Fuller, a delightful picture of real life in and about Boston some thirty years ago. The character of Katherine is well drawn, and the other characters are very real. Tom endears himself greatly to the reader, in spite of his many blunders.

"The Happy Boy," by Bjornsen, is a charming little story suitable for those of all ages from ten years up, bringing one into the fresh, democratic atmosphere of those self-reliant Norwegians, worthy descendants of the plucky Vikings of old.

"Tolstoi and His Problems," by Aylmer Maude, gives a very good idea of the great Russian's point of view. Too stimulating, possibly, to thought and discussion for some patients, it might be of great value to others.

The two volumes of "Stevenson's Letters" are eminently suited for reading aloud; charming and delightfully written throughout, the pages may be opened almost at random for a half-hour's reading.

H. McD.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF

ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL



CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.—This is the subject of one of the prize essays printed monthly by the *New York Medical Journal*. There is no ailment upon which a nurse is more frequently consulted by her patients and no condition is more common.

Besides the prize essay, a number of other papers on the subject are published. The consensus of opinion shows that drugs are considered of little use except as a temporary expedient until the bowels can be educated to move without them. Enemas are condemned as injurious when long continued, relaxing the already too relaxed intestine. The chief means of cure are diet, exercise, and regularity of habit.

The diet recommended is cereals, vegetables, fruit, prunes and apples cooked, brown bread or Graham bread, fresh meat only once a day, and tea in small quantities. Cheese, pastry, coffee, milk, and hot bread are forbidden. Particular stress is laid on a sufficient quantity of water being drunk. Two quarts a day is prescribed. This sounds like a good deal, but when it is remembered that an ordinary tumbler holds from six to eight ounces of water it will be seen that eight of these can be taken during the day without much trouble. Water tends to overcome the dryness of the intestinal mucous membrane and renders the fecal matter of the proper consistency, so it can be passed with ease.

Out-door exercise is recommended, such as can be obtained by walking, playing tennis, or bicycling. When it is impossible to take this, abdominal massage is a good substitute. Lying flat on the back, the bowels should be kneaded with the closed fist, following the course of the large intestine, up the right side of the abdomen, across the colon, and down the left side. There may be some intolerance at first, requiring light touch until the patient becomes accustomed to the exercise.

The closet should be visited at the same hour every morning and an effort made to relieve the bowel, whether successful or not. One physician recommends crossing one leg over the other to exert pressure on the abdominal muscles; another that a high footstool should be used, so that the thighs may be flexed towards the body.

Drugs occupy the lowest place in the cure of the condition. Cascara in nightly doses of from five to twenty minims, gradually decreasing, is recommended; strychnia, one-thirtieth of a grain three times a day, when the bowel is enervated, and castor-oil, beginning with half an ounce and gradually decreasing, seem the favorite prescriptions.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—The *British Medical Journal* says: "The Nurses' Congress at Buffalo, U. S. A., was distinctly a success; it was well organized and included some of the most distinguished women from the old and the new country. The subjects set forth for discussion were hospital administration, the

training of nurses and their future spheres of work, remuneration and control, services under the state, and the duties of nurses and municipal officers. The discussions showed that the American women are much more apt in the public meeting than their English sisters, and also gave evidence that they are confronted with similar difficulties in organization. The American nurses are organized in a federation of two groups, the 'Associated Alumnae' and the 'Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools,' and they work as one body in all matters of general interest to the profession. Three resolutions were passed as representing the results of the discussions,—(a) in favor of higher education for nurses, (b) in favor of State registration and legislation, (c) condemnatory of the practice of sending out as private nurses pupils still in training at the schools. The Congress met with much sympathy and support from the public generally, and judging from the reception given to the nurses at the general meeting, they are looked upon as valuable workers in the interests of the community."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND OPEN-AIR SANITORIA.—The Philadelphia *Medical Journal* says: "Open-air sanatoria, now becoming so generally popular in Europe, are said to owe their origin to Florence Nightingale. This notable woman first cured M. Benet, of Mentone, by advising him to pass the better part of his time out-of-doors, to reject medicines, and to apply himself to a liberal diet. The first establishment devoted to the open-air cure was founded at Görbersdorf in 1859 by Herman Brehmer, though it was left to his disciple and pupil, Dettweiler, to perfect the theory in the course adopted in 1875 at the sanatorium of Falkenstein. There are now in the valley of Davos about three thousand patients and sixteen physicians. The open-air treatment for tuberculosis is extraordinarily successful in Germany. Out of one hundred and forty-two attested cases in Hanover one hundred and twenty-one are pronounced cured; in Saxony out of ninety-eight patients sixty are cured; while in Baden, where the treatment is given in the pine-woods of the Black Forest, two hundred and five cases have been cured out of two hundred and forty under observation."

ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT OF THE STUMP OF THE UMBILICAL CORD.—The New York *Medical Journal* quotes from a foreign source Dr. Von Budberg's recommendation of this method. It causes the watery elements to be rapidly absorbed, so that the stump dries quickly. Through the disinfecting properties of the alcohol infection is prevented, and the method is painless.

TETANUS.—The *Journal of the American Medical Association* endorses the use of cold applications in the treatment of tetanus. The germ cannot grow at even a moderately low temperature, 55° F., so that the application of ice should check its development. Dr. Joseph G. Rogers suggests prompt local injections of a twenty per cent. carbolic acid solution of glycerin with two per cent. of hydrochloric acid added, with ice-water or ice-bags applied to the wounded part. He reports two cases of traumatic tetanus, with spasms involving all the trunk and limbs, which were successfully treated in this way. In one case relief was experienced in a few hours, and the symptoms ceased entirely on the fifth day of the treatment, when the patient himself removed the ice-bags and a relapse followed. This was again treated as before, and in a few days recovery was complete. In neither case were drugs or other local applications used, nor were they, apparently, required.

TREATMENT OF SORE THROAT.—The *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* says one of the best remedies for sore throat is a compress over the throat at night. Fold a piece of cotton or light cloth about half the size of a handkerchief, so as to cover a space of three or four inches, wring out of cold water, and place around the neck. Cover with rubber cloth, oil-silk, or oiled muslin. Wrap a long, narrow strip of dry cloth over it to hold it in place, prevent evaporation, and exclude the air. It should be taken off in the morning and the neck washed in cold water and rubbed until the skin glows.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—A writer in one of the foreign journals is opposed to the view that enuresis is due to muscular weakness or to local causes at all. He considers it of purely hysterical origin. Most of the children suffering from it manifest a neuropathic family history, and not rarely other hysterical symptoms are present. The best treatment is change of surroundings, isolation of the patient, the use of electricity, and the observance of hygienic principles. Other successful measures are to be attributed to suggestion.

PROLONGED PREGNANCY.—In the *American Journal of Obstetrics* a case is reported by F. J. Taussig of a woman who had three pregnancies while under observation; two were of normal length, the third without question lasted three hundred and twenty-three days. The child died in each case shortly after birth, so that there was no question of the cessation of the menses from nursing. He reviews sixty-one well-authenticated cases and concludes that there is abundant proof that this condition occurs in the human race, as it has long since been conceded to do in the lower animals.

WHEY IN TYPHOID FEVER.—A writer in the *Lancet*, quoted in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, says that whey possesses distinct advantages over milk in the treatment of typhoid-fever cases, that milk-curds are apt to give rise to pain, intestinal hemorrhages, perforation, and death through their mechanical effects, and that milk acts as an excellent culture medium for the typhoid bacillus. The formula for the preparation of whey is as follows: "To two quarts of milk stir in two tablespoonfuls of rennet. Put it into a pan; warm slowly until it curdles. This takes about twenty minutes. Break up the curd and strain through fine muslin." If required, cream may be added to the whey, and in summer it can be sterilized. Tea, coffee, or other flavoring may be added to make it more palatable. Seventy-five cases had been treated with this food with good results.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD IN DISEASE.—Georgia Merriman contributes a paper to the *Medical Record* on this subject. He thinks the proper ingestion and digestion of food is the most important field in the practice of medicine. He says the physician should supply a written dietary prescribing the exact quantity of food a patient should take. He believes that the study of digestion and the food-value of articles of diet is most important, and that as correct dietaries for the brain-worker, the manual laborer, and the average citizen in good health have been carefully estimated by Government experts, physicians should be familiar with the general scope of these studies.

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS



HOSPITALS

DR. CHARLES H. COGSWELL, of the Buckminster, Boston, has purchased the valuable estate situated in the midst of the Middlesex Fells Reservation and known as the Langwood Hotel. The property embraces forty acres of cleared and wooded lands, located directly in the heart of the reservation of thirty-five hundred acres of hills, groves, and uplands, all of a wonderfully wild and picturesque character, including that superb sheet of water known as Spot Pond, which is now a basin of the water supply of the metropolitan district. The group of buildings consists of a hotel building four stories high, two hundred by fifty feet in general dimensions, with an L, also four stories high, one hundred and twenty-five by sixty-five feet in size. This structure contains one hundred and fifteen rooms, exclusive of the reception-rooms, parlors, billiard-room, storage, and laundry. It is equipped with its own electric-lighting and steam-heating systems. There also are three substantial and commodious detached dwellings, one of which contains twenty rooms, and another eighteen rooms. The third is a handsome cottage, which, with the others, will be reserved for the use of special patients. The stable has accommodations for seventy horses, and the adjoining buildings include a blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, carriage-houses, and sheds. This estate occupies a high elevation overlooking the pond, and is distant from it less than five hundred yards. It is five miles from Boston and one mile from the Wyoming Station of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It was this fact that no doubt brought about the deal—the property being so near the city that an ambulance can cover the distance in less than an hour and private carriages still quicker, enabling patients to be visited by their own physicians if preferable, and yet be as entirely removed from any disturbing noises as if in the midst of a forest. Dr. Cogswell intends this to be a general hospital, where physicians can send their patients requiring hospital treatment, and where they can have the privilege of attending them if they so desire.

DR. CAPHUS L. BARD and Senator Thomas R. Bard have erected a hospital at Ventura, Cal., as a memorial to their mother, Elizabeth Bard. The building is of pretentious size, designed on the style of the old missions. It is to be most modern in detail, and no expense is being spared by its builders in its construction.

The training-school, which will be maintained in connection with it, will receive ten students at a time. Accommodations will be provided for twenty-five attendants. At a recent meeting of Dr. F. T. Bicknell, president of the California Hospital, and Dr. Bard an understanding was reached by which the Training-School of Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital will be coördinated with the Training-School of the California Hospital and be under the same general supervision.

THE corner-stone of the Memorial Hospital, Twelfth and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va., was laid on the morning of November 5. The walls of the hospital are up and the contract calls for its completion in July.

WORK has already been commenced on the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women at Nos. 21 and 23 West One-hundred-and-First Street. It will cost fifty thousand dollars.

TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES

THE graduating exercises of the Training-School of the Toronto General Hospital took place on the evening of October 25 in the theatre of the hospital. Many distinguished guests were present.

The annual report of the school was read by Miss Mary Agnes Snively, the superintendent, and an interesting record showed that since the first class was sent out in 1883 a total of three hundred and forty-seven had received the certificate granted by the Training-School. Nurses from the school had taken positions in many places in the United States, in Cuba, the Klondike, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Persia, Africa, India, and China, ninety-three had married, while at the present time there were a large number of applications for nurses to fill positions in institutions in various parts of Canada and the United States.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. Primrose, after which Mayor Howland presented the certificates, at the same time referring in complimentary terms to the work done by the Training-School. After the presentation of medals and certificates Dr. O'Reilly presented Miss Mabel Stock, of Waterdown, with first prize, given by himself, she having obtained the highest number of marks at the final examination of 1901. Mr. Walter S. Lee presented the second prizes, one to Miss Gertrude Way, of Webbwood, and the other to Miss Alice M. Roberts, of Adolphustown, Ont., they having received equal marks. Dr. A. H. Wright announced that on account of the class having been exceptionally good this year and large in number, he and a friend of the school had great pleasure in presenting two extra prizes, one to Miss Mary G. Duncan, of Richmond Hill, and one to Miss Alice V. Sinclair, of Madoc, they having attained the next highest marks.

The purple badges were presented to the graduates by Hon. George W. Ross, who congratulated the class upon the work and the teaching staff upon the success they had achieved in training the nurses. The Premier referred to the importance of the work of the nurse in a household, and the womanly qualities that were necessary.

After addresses and music a reception was held in the Nurses' Home, and refreshments were served.

The graduates are: Misses Rahno Aitkin, Newcastle, N. B.; Catherine Allison, Port Perry, Ont.; Belle Anderson, Elmwood, Ont.; Clara Burnett, Elora, Ont.; Minnie Butler, Toronto, Ont.; Bella Crosby, Campbellford; Mary Davis, Cayuga; Edith Dent, Renfrew; Mary G. Duncan, Richmond Hill; Edith F. Daley, Hamilton; Clara Evans, Port Arthur; Phæbe Foster, Thornhill; Marion Hall, Montreal, Que.; Helen Holmes, Woodstock; Annie Hartley, Brantford; Augusta Jones, Toronto; Anna F. Lawson, Hamilton; Catherine J. Mitchell, Collingwood; Annie R. Millard, Dundas; Margaret MacLaren, Toronto; Albertine M. Macfar-

lane, Niagara Falls, South; Maud L. McNish, Lyn; Alice M. Roberts, Adolphus-town; Margaret J. Sutherland, Orangeville; Alice V. Sinclair, Madoc; Mabel Stock, Waterdown; Isabel I. Smith, Guelph; Maud Tuck, Alliston; Kate Walker, Banff, Scotland; Gertrude Way, Webbwood.

The graduating exercises of the Orange Training-School for Nurses, Class of 1901, were held November 19 in Union Hall, Orange. The class numbered twenty-three and were the final outcome of the two-years' course. The next class to graduate will have fulfilled the three-years' curriculum. Dr. Abey, of New York, was the speaker of the evening and made an admirable address to the nurses. Dr. I. Harvey spoke to the class and advised them all to join their Alumnae Association. Some very pleasing vocal music was rendered during the evening. The valedictory was delivered by Miss C. Gerhart, and a class prophecy given in rhyme caused much amusement to those able to appreciate the points. The hall was crowded with friends of the new and old classes, many graduates of bygone years meeting once again after long intervals. The flowers presented to the class were magnificent and added to the beauty of the scene. Refreshments were handed round as soon as the diplomas had been presented and an exceedingly social time was then enjoyed. The Alumnae Association had entertained the class at dinner the evening before, so that the members were unusually well-known to each other.

The names of the graduates are as follows: E. C. Mead, C. Bannister, G. A. Edwards, Lucy Sims, L. M. Carmichael, J. M. Houlden, Eva O'Connor, F. Cunningham, C. E. Gerhart, F. G. Hauer, M. A. Magee, M. L. Wehrle, J. Donovan, E. M. Little, C. Weston, Agnes Heywood, L. Z. Hoffman, M. M. Moore, N. Harper, W. Kapp, M. M. Taylor, Clara Davis, and M. S. Christian.

The graduating exercises of the New London Memorial Hospital, Conn., were held at the Parish House of the First Congregational Church on the evening of October 15. The graduates numbered five and were:

Misses Edna Howe, Josephine Cooper, Della E. Allen, Maude E. Allyn, and Mrs. Frances Gate Smith.

The president of the hospital corporation, Judge William Bilcher, presided. There were the usual addresses, and Miss Howe demonstrated some interesting forms of bandaging, while the remainder of the class presented carefully prepared essays. Mrs. Herbert Crandall furnished the class pins, and Mr. Frank L. Palmer presented each nurse with a "companion case," filled and ready for use.

Several touching references were made to the life and character of Miss Minnie J. Wallace, the late superintendent of nurses, whose death took place September 13. Every nurse present wore an emblem of mourning for their departed friend and teacher.

Miss Anna M. Harris, of Cambridge, Mass., graduate of Danvers Training-School for Nurses, has been superintendent pro tem. since the death of Miss Wallace.

MANY improvements and valuable additions have been made since the last report to the friends and patrons of Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill. These include a new amphitheatre, buildings for the nurses, and a modern, thoroughly equipped laundry. Two three-story-and-basement residences on the north of the hospital have been taken for the exclusive use of the nurses, of whom fifty-five are in constant attendance. About forty Sisters of Mercy are connected with the hospital and are constant in their devoted care for suffering humanity. Many of these are

graduate nurses who entered the sisterhood after completing a full course in the Training-School. Each nurse has four-weeks' experience in preparing surgical dressing. A sister is in charge of this department, who prepares all dressings for operations and the after-dressings of patients. A new feature not afforded in any other training-school that we know of is practical work in the hospital pharmacy. This department is in charge of a sister who is a registered pharmacist. Here each nurse has four-weeks' practical work in addition to her materia medica lectures.

THE graduating exercises of the Training-School connected with the Hospital for Sick Children were held in Toronto on the evening of November 15. Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided, and a large number of friends were present. The exercises were of a highly interesting nature, consisting of addresses by distinguished laymen and physicians, with very beautiful songs by Mr. Alex Gorrie, and it was altogether a delightful occasion. The graduates were: Misses Mary Elwell, Isabel Foote, Margaret Thompson, Sadie Howard, Mary Fraser, Miriam Sears, Edna Byers, Emma Hammell. The class numbered twelve, but these four had been called away on professional duty: Misses Jean Burns-Gibson, Flora Collins, Edna Price, Edith Merrill.

Miss Brent, the superintendent, was presented with a beautiful bouquet of red roses as a gift from the nurses, and Miss Mary Fraser, the honor nurse of the class, was given a very handsome leather nurse's case.

THE graduating exercises of the Training-School of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, were held on November 22, and the following nurses received diplomas: Miss Margaret McKernan, Miss Margaret Lasater, Miss Elizabeth Kaufman, Miss Henrietta Ziegler, Miss Jennie Barnhart, Miss Catherine Bookless, Miss Ella Arnold, Miss Ethel Clay, Miss Minnie Mumma, Miss Georgie Jack, Miss Elizabeth Beattie, Miss Susan Stilwell, Miss Mary Heyberger, Miss Florence Paist, Miss Martha Brobson, and Miss Esther Keating.

THE District Nursing Association of Cleveland, O., has decided to employ only nurses who have had experience in this line of work. Miss McMillan, of the Lakeside Hospital, is receiving applications from women who wish to continue in this work. Those applying should be careful to send credentials as to experience and ability, and should furnish evidence of graduation from a reputable school.

THE graduating exercises of Smith Infirmary occurred at Hotel Castleton, New Brighton, N. Y., on the evening of October 29. A reception and dancing followed the exercises. The following nurses received diplomas: Caroline W. Bentley, Lily J. Patte, Grace E. Peterson, Julia G. Larkin, Margaret Gordon, Helen L. Hillard, Nora L. Hogarth, Ida B. Venner, Eva M. McKee, Frances W. Gibb.

MISS LUCRETIA S. SMART, who was for four years Miss Palmer's assistant at the City Hospital, Rochester, has recently accepted the position as superintendent of the Butterworth Hospital at Grand Rapids, Mich. Miss Smart is a graduate of the Nurses' School of the Boston City Hospital, and after leaving that hospital was for a year night superintendent at the Hartford Hospital.

MISS MARY E. HUTCHINSON, formerly of the New York Hospital and Sloan Maternity, has resigned her position as assistant to Miss Twitchell at Smith Infirmary on Staten Island to accept that of superintendent of the hospital and Training-School of the General Memorial at New London, Conn. The good wishes of her many friends accompany her in her new venture.

MISS ISABEL MERRITT, who has for many years held the position of superintendent of the Training-School of the Brooklyn Hospital, has resigned her position, and is to take a year's rest at her home in Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Miss Merritt is already much improved in health, and is enjoying the freedom from responsibility and the pleasures of home life.

THE Passaic General Hospital graduated its third class of nurses on the evening of October 29. This is a fifty-bed hospital, with a school of twelve pupils (organized in 1897), who receive in addition to the regular two-years' course in the Passaic Hospital six-months' training in the Lying-in Hospital of Providence, R. I.

ON the evening of December 2 the nurses of the University of Michigan Hospital Training-School had the rare honor of entertaining Miss L. L. Dock, who gave a most interesting and inspiring talk on nursing organizations, also on the work carried on at the Nurses' Settlement, Henry Street, New York City.

MISS EMILY I. MCCOY and Miss Nellie Hannon, graduates of the Training-School of the Rochester City Hospital, have recently gone to Cienfuegos, Cuba, where they hold positions in the civil hospital. Both of these nurses write in the most enthusiastic terms of the interest of the place and of their work.

MISS ELIZABETH M. FRIEND, who has so ably filled the position of superintendent of the Training-School of the Hartford Hospital, was married on November 30, and she has been succeeded by her assistant, Miss Charlotte A. Brown, a graduate of the Training-School of the Boston City Hospital.

MISS LINA L. ROGERS has resigned her position as superintendent of the Training-School of the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., and will take a long and much-needed holiday at her home in Canada before taking up work again.



THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS

IN CHARGE OF

S. M. DURAND

Public Library, Boston



GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS

IN this, our first appearance in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, we may reach many who know little or nothing of what the Guild of St. Barnabas is; we therefore subjoin the following short history and explanation.

WHAT IS IT? AND WHY?

There is no work for women more noble and ennobling than the work of a Christian nurse. Of course, there are many trials and temptations peculiar to such work.

In these sentences is contained the reason for the establishment of the Guild of St. Barnabas: to help the nurses to realize the greatness of their calling, to maintain a high standard in it, and also to enable them more surely to overcome the temptations incident to their position. These are our aims. To attain these objects it is most important and helpful that there should be mutual love and sympathy, mutual conference and companionship, and association with others outside the profession who are willing to lend their sympathy and aid. The nurses have to endure much loneliness and isolation, whether they are engaged in private houses, in the training-school, or are off duty for a time. For many of them there is no home life, and little comfort in the lodging-rooms to which they return after a term of nursing. The community in general does not appreciate the anxieties, responsibilities, and trials of the nurse's life, and it is well to have those associated with her who will help to spread abroad information regarding her work, and thus enlist a friendly interest. The Guild of St. Barnabas, by associating nurses together, and with them other women as friends, and also by engaging the personal interest of physicians and clergymen in their behalf, aims to supply some of the comfort and power obtained by association, and thus to be helpful to the nurse, whether on duty or not.

WHAT IS ITS HISTORY?

The Guild of St. Barnabas was founded about fifteen years ago by a clergyman of Boston. Like everything else that is good in this world, it had a small beginning; but it has grown steadily, and much more rapidly than its friends at the outset had any cause to expect. Now there are branches in many of our large cities with an aggregate membership of about eighteen hundred, while every month brings additions to our numbers. So that the nurse who wears the badge of the Guild of St. Barnabas will find friends in many places, even on the Pacific coast, and if the guild increases, as we believe it will, this friendly bond will include thousands interested in the same blessed work of caring for the sick.

WHAT ARE ITS METHODS?

Each branch has at least a monthly meeting, at which, after a short service for spiritual benefit, there is a conference or business meeting, followed by an hour devoted to social intercourse and refreshments. The duty of the associate members is to know and visit the nurses; they also manage that part of the business of the guild which the close occupation of the nurses prevents them from undertaking. Everyone belonging to the guild is to remember the nurse's work in daily prayer, and to try in every way to be helpful to the rest.

The dues are only these: an entrance fee of one dollar and an annual fee of one dollar; that is, two dollars the first year, and after that one dollar annually. These receipts provide for badges, printing, manuals, and other necessary expenses of the guild.

The medal is of bronze, bearing the motto, "Blessed are the merciful." The guild, originated and officered by Episcopalians, is open to all nurses, whether graduated or in course of training.

In some of the branches there is a Sick-Relief Association, which has proved very helpful. It is a mutual-aid society conducted on purely business principles, and is divided into two classes. Those of the first class pay fifty cents a month and receive ten dollars a week during the first four weeks of illness in the year (the first week of illness is not included) and five dollars during the last six; i.e., a member receives seventy dollars in the year, ten weeks being the limit allowed. The second class pay twenty-five cents per month and receive half the above amount in the same way—five dollars for the first four weeks, two dollars and fifty cents for the last six.

Applicants for the guild are proposed at any meeting by a member or associate, and, if there is no objection, are admitted to membership at the next meeting.

IN CONCLUSION.

It will thus be seen that the work of the guild is of two kinds, *religious* and *social*. It is intended to help the nurse to remember her high calling as a follower of Him who "went about doing good," a sharer in His work of ministry and love. It is intended to encourage her to continue bravely in the work of comforting, healing, saving, giving rest, and manifesting in herself that sweetness, patience, and unwearying labor which were characteristics of His earthly life. It is her privilege also to be a sharer in His life of toil and sorrow.

The name of St. Barnabas is chosen for the guild because he followed in the footsteps of his Master, and those who minister to the sick and suffering are rightly reckoned as the companions of the "Son of Consolation." The guild prayer daily asks for the same spirit of consolation, "that by gentleness and love, in faithfulness and patience, we may serve God's afflicted children."

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COUNCIL OF THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS

MINUTES

CHICAGO, ILL., November 14, 1901.

The Fifteenth Annual Council of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses was held at Trinity Parish House at nine-thirty A.M., the chaplain-general presiding. The roll of the branches was called, and the following delegates answered to their names: Boston, Miss Harries; New York, Mrs. Gardner; Philadelphia, Miss Fulmer; Pittsburg, Mrs. Blackford, Miss Hallock; St. Louis, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Thompson; Hartford, Miss Pilgarth; Orange, Mrs. J. H. Kidder, Miss Coomber; Grace Church, Chicago, Miss Collins, Miss Reeme; Trinity Church, Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Clagget, Miss Lee; Epiphany Church, Chicago, Dr. Hackett; Providence, the Rev. Mr. Dana, Miss Alice Gifford; Syracuse, Mrs. Hinman; Newport, Miss E. B. Smith; Utica, Miss McLannen.

The general secretary read her report. The Rev. Dr. Wilson read the report of the general treasurer. Then the chaplain-general read his report. He also read a memorial from Trinity Branch, Chicago, and his reply to it; also a memorial from the Washington Branch. He said there had likewise been received several letters, some of them rather spicy, all of these concerning the *News-Letter*. The consideration of these communications was made the order of the day after the routine business.

The report of the editor of the *News-Letter* was then read by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Then followed the reading of the report of the International Congress of Nurses at Buffalo.

Two letters of resignation, one from Mrs. Kidder, general secretary, and the other from Miss Tippet, editor of the *News-Letter*, were presented by the chairman.

Reports of the branches were read as follows: From Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Utica, Hartford, Orange, San Francisco, New Haven, Duluth, Washington, Fall River, Newark, Chicago, Grace Church Branch and Trinity Branch, Providence, Pittsburg, Syracuse, and Newport; letters from St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Sandusky.

A communication from the Rev. Dr. Hart, chaplain of the Hartford Branch, was read by the bishop. Asheville wrote that they had no report, but hope to send a good one next year.

There being no unfinished business, the chairman announced the next thing in order, the election of officers.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson moved that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead for chaplain-general, which motion was unanimously carried. The secretary cast the ballot and Bishop Whitehead was declared elected.

A committee had been appointed to make nominations for the office of secretary-general. The report of the chairman of that committee, the Rev. H. T. Scudder, was then read, nominating three persons, viz., Mrs. Howe, of Orange; Miss Lee, of Chicago; and Miss Reeme, of Chicago. The delegates prepared and deposited their ballots, each branch having one vote. The votes being counted, Mrs. W. R. Howe was found to have received the greatest number, and was elected general secretary.

A proposition from THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING was then read.

This JOURNAL offered to give two or more pages of its space each month for the news of the guild and allow the guild to have its own editor for that department of the JOURNAL.

The advisability of giving up the *News-Letter* was then discussed, several of the members speaking at length on the subject. It was argued that there were fifty-six training-schools, good, bad, and indifferent, in Chicago, and thirty thousand trained nurses in the United States, and out of this number fifteen hundred only belong to the Guild of St. Barnabas. The objects of the guild ought to be made known to nurses outside of those who belong to it. All nursing organizations with the exception of the guild are represented in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL, and it cannot hurt the clerical or medical associates to know something of the progress of the nurses' work and their duties.

It also appeared that THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING is edited by nurses and subscribed to by doctors and nurses. It was maintained that there is nothing compulsory as to subscriptions about the offer made, as regards either individuals or as regards the guild as a body, simply an offer to give two or more pages each month for the news of the guild. The proposition is that we will as a favor to them, and for mutual advantage, make use of certain parts of the JOURNAL. By accepting the offer the guild would be relieved of one thousand dollars' expense annually, now required for printing the *News-Letter*. It was suggested that each branch of the guild itself provide copies for the chaplain and secretary and treasurer of the branch, who, after reading the JOURNAL, might lend it to the guild members; that is, that each branch be responsible for three copies. Also subscribers should be sought for the JOURNAL. If St. Barnabas Guild is to be represented in that magazine, a large number will undoubtedly subscribe for it.

The following question was then put to vote: Shall the *News-Letter* be continued in its present shape and size? which was decided in the negative.

The Rev. Mr. Dana moved that the proposition of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL be accepted from January 1, 1902, which motion was unanimously carried.

It was moved and seconded that a committee to arrange the details with THE AMERICAN JOURNAL be appointed, which motion was unanimously carried.

The committee appointed for this purpose was as follows: Miss Fulmer, Miss Tippet, Miss Reeme, and Mrs. Gardner, with the assistance of Dr. Hackett and Mrs. Howe.

The next thing in order was the election of an editor. Miss Tippet, being nominated as editor, was unanimously elected. Miss Tippet being unable to serve, Miss S. M. Durand has been appointed to the position.

Miss Jack being nominated for treasurer, it was voted that the secretary cast a ballot for her. The secretary cast the ballot and Miss Jack was elected.

It was suggested that a home, to be a refuge for nurses in old age, would be a noble work for the guild to undertake. There was a short discussion of the matter, but no action taken.

Luncheon was then announced, and the council took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two-fifteen.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson moved to reconsider the vote by which the publication of the *News-Letter* was stopped, which motion, being put to vote by the chairman, was lost.

The consideration of the suggestion as to a home for nurses was resumed, and further discussion followed.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson moved to appoint a committee to consider the matter of some united benevolent work on the part of the guild, and report thereon at the next council, which was unanimously carried. The following committee was appointed: The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Chicago; the Rev. Mr. Dana, of Providence; Miss Pearson, of Orange; Miss Reeme, of Chicago, and Miss Beach, of Hartford.

The advisability of changing the time of the meeting of the council, or rather the frequency of meeting, was next taken up, and it was decided that no change was desirable.

An invitation from the Philadelphia Branch to hold the next annual council in that city was announced.

It was moved that the invitation from the Philadelphia Branch be accepted, which was unanimously carried.

Moved and seconded that the "Directory of Nurses" cease with the new arrangement, when the *News-Letter* goes into THE AMERICAN JOURNAL, which motion was unanimously carried.

It was moved that he thanks of this body be extended to Trinity and Grace Church and Epiphany Branches for their kindness to the members of the council on this occasion, and the chairman made an address of gratitude. He then asked for a rising vote from all those in favor of thanking the good people for their kindness, and the entire visiting assemblage stood.

The motion was then made and seconded that the minutes of this council meeting be sent to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING for publication, which motion, on being put by the chairman, was unanimously carried. After which, on motion, the council adjourned.

MATILDA F. KIDDER,
General Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY

THE guild met for its first regular service Thursday evening, November 21, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. There was a goodly attendance, and to our surprise (and our good chaplain gives us many surprises) we listened to a splendid address by Dr. Star, of the University of the South. After the meeting we retired to the Parish House, where Dr. and Mrs. Morgan supplied refreshments, and where we listened with great interest to the report of Mrs. Gardener, our secretary and delegate to the council in Chicago.

Our winter work will be devoted to the sick benefit fund, and we must all strive hard to enlarge that fund.

SYRACUSE

As we wish to be among the first branches to be represented in our new organ, we will send in a communication this month, although we have nothing at all startling to record.

Our meetings began in September, after the usual summer vacation, and have been held regularly ever since. At the last one a very interesting report of the General Conference in Chicago was read, written by one of our associates, who had been sent as a delegate. Our sick-benefit fund is slowly increasing, and

some of it has already been made of use in a case of illness. An entertainment is being planned for the holidays to augment our financial resources.

We are proud to report that two of our members have accepted positions as superintendents in institutions during the past year.

We wish to express our sincere good wishes for the beginning of this editorial venture, and shall look forward with pleasure to seeing our guild take its place in the departments of so valuable a periodical.

BOSTON

THE Boston Branch met at St. Andrew's, Chambers Street, on the evening of November 27, and although it was the day before Thanksgiving, there was a good attendance. Mr. Brendt presided, and after the interesting report of the council was read by the delegate and the business of the evening was transacted spoke of his coming departure for the Philippines. Miss Lowndes, on behalf of the members, spoke warmly of all our chaplain had been to us and done for us in the many years of his ministry, and moved a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Brendt cordially invited us to hold the annual Christmas gathering at St. Stephen's, as in previous years.

A committee was also appointed to nominate a new chaplain, to report at the next meeting before submitting the name or names to the chaplain general.

At the service Mr. Brendt dwelt particularly in his address on the duty of Thanksgiving, and said: "At this, our National Thanksgiving, we should forget our small personal grievances and sorrows, large as they might appear to us, and not allow them to obscure the light of the blessings for which we as a nation have to thank God."

The social hour, after we returned to the Parish House, was bright with conversation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE regular monthly meeting of St. Barnabas Guild was held at St. Stephen's Church on Thursday afternoon, December 5, at three o'clock. The "Guild Office" was said in the chapel and one active member was admitted by the chaplain. The business meeting was held in the St. Barnabas Guild room in the Parish House. Plans were discussed for raising money, and it was decided to give a musical early in February. A committee was appointed to arrange for it.

The Committee on the St. Barnabas Guild Free Directory reported that the directory was opened at 38 Benevolent Street with an encouraging number of nurses already registered.

A report of the council at Chicago was read by Miss Gifford, and the chaplain gave a very interesting account of his trip to Chicago and of the doings of the convention.

After the business meeting a dainty tea, provided by one of the associates, was served.

TRINITY BRANCH, CHICAGO

THE monthly meeting of the Guild of St. Barnabas was held in Trinity Parish House December 2. There were about twenty-five present. The Rev. N. White Wilson, chaplain of the branch, presided. Eight new members were proposed.

It is very gratifying to know that Trinity Branch is quietly but steadily increasing. Reports were read by the secretary and treasurer; the latter report showed a balance of almost twenty dollars from the council fund, which was turned over to the sick-benefit bank account. It was decided that hereafter some kind of a lecture on medicine, art, or literature should be given for the benefit and enjoyment of the guild members on the first Monday in each month. A committee was appointed to arrange the programme. A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mrs. John Rouse, Miss Lee, Dr. Claggett, and the other members of the committee for the very efficient work done by them in entertaining the General Council. We are also most grateful to the associate members for their hearty coöperation in the work. Refreshments were then served, after which the meeting adjourned.

ORANGE, N. J.

THE word has gone forth, and we are no longer to be enfolded in our little yellow wrapper, but to become incorporated in the "wearing of the green." Knowing the supreme excellence of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, we are well content to be embodied among so much worth, trusting that this may be an added means of extending its usefulness. Therefore we wish to every reader and every member of the staff a very happy and prosperous New Year. The regular meeting in November was held on the 21st at the Training-School, at eight p.m. In the absence of the chaplain the service was read and the address made by the rector's assistant of Grace Church, Orange, the Rev. Oscar Moore, Jr. He also presided at the business meeting which immediately followed. A very interesting report was brought back from Chicago and read for the occasion by the associate member, the active member giving us many interesting details in a less formal manner. The expenses for the delegates were voted on and ordered to be paid, so far as the treasury permitted. It was ascertained that the fund was sufficient to meet the demand. A small sum was voted on to provide materials for the sewing parties now being held on the first Thursday in each month for the fair we expect to elaborate in May. Donations of materials and finished work are now the order of the day, and each must try to bear her own share in this important work, admitting of no excuse, for we all may need to share the sick fund, which it is to augment; or if we will make no use of it ourselves, then let us help those who need it more.

We very much appreciate the compliment paid to our branch by the election for general secretary of our local secretary, and we feel sure that all will learn to know her worth, even as we do.



PRACTICAL HINTS



THE following recipe has been supplied by Miss M. A. Fuller, diet instructress at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O. It has been found to be an unusually acceptable dish to most patients:

Cranberry Frappé.—One quart cranberries, one quart water, one pint sugar, juice one lemon.

Cook cranberries in water until soft, strain, add sugar, and cook until dissolved. Let cool, then add lemon-juice and freeze. Serve in glasses with spoonful whipped cream.

HEALTH OFFICER FRIEDRICH, in Cleveland, has decided that sponges used by the school-children to wash their slates must be abolished, to be substituted by rags, which may be burned at the close of the day's session. Dr. Friedrich says: "A child's sponge becomes dry and he expectorates upon it. That child may not have diphtheria or may not get it, but still his mouth, perhaps, is full of diphtheria germs, which are carried through the air when the sponge dries."

THE Philadelphia County Medical Society has placed the seal of its disapproval upon what is known as the Ten-Weeks' Nursing School, of Philadelphia, by deciding that no graduate of that school shall be admitted to registry on the list of nurses. The members of the society have shown their substantial appreciation of those who spend two or three years in fitting themselves for their work, and are to be heartily commended for their action.

IN preparing an enema it is well to bear in mind our training-school instruction that we must always use a thermometer to test the temperature of the water. At the time of preparation the water should be 105°, so that allowance may be made for necessary delays, and the temperature of the solution be 100° or blood heat by the time it reaches the bedside.

A BOTTLE baby should be taught to take its food in fifteen-minutes' time. To do this it is necessary to hold the bottle in such a way that the food will come through the nipple in rapid drops, not a running stream. The nipple and neck of the bottle must be kept filled with the food, or otherwise the child will draw in air.

IN order that the young baby may become somewhat accustomed to the bottle and fight less against it at weaning time, it is a good rule to give the customary daily amount of water in a bottle and through a nipple, instead of in a spoon.

WHEN necessary to draw out the nipple of a nursing woman and a breast-pump is not available, a heated bottle with narrow neck makes a good substitute.

THERE are more cases of "heart disease" resulting from over-eating than from any other known cause.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

IN CHARGE OF

MARY E. THORNTON



ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF TORONTO GENERAL GRADUATES

A MOST enjoyable affair was the luncheon given by the Alumnae Association of the Toronto General Hospital Training-School on November 13. The guests were received by Mrs. Paffard, the president of the association, in a beautifully decorated Turkish room. Seventy-seven ladies sat down to the luncheon, which was served in an adjoining room. The tables were tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums, and at each plate were bunches of violets and maiden-hair fern tied with purple ribbon.

The guest of honor on the occasion was Miss Palmer, editor of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, whose name and work are well known to Canadian nurses.

The toasts were proposed by Mrs. Paffard, that of "Canada" being responded to by Miss Gordon, superintendent of the Emergency Hospital, Toronto, while Miss Stewart responded to "Alma Mater." "Superintendents of Training-Schools" was responded to by Miss M. A. Snively, honorary president of the association and superintendent of Toronto General Hospital Training-School. Miss Snively said that as long as a nurse is a nurse merely, she is the theme of the poet and the painter. Let her, however, assume the duties of a superintendent, and thenceforward she represents the unpopular part of the profession. She spoke also of the difficulty of selecting the right material from the multitude of applicants, and read a number of letters showing how very unfit for the work many are who apply.

"The Class of 1901" was responded to by Miss Roberts. She compared the nurse starting out on her career after leaving the hospital to the Cape Breton fisherman, who, when he goes out in his boat, prays, "Keep me, O God. Thine ocean is so vast and my boat is so small."

Dr. Helen Macmurchy ably responded to "The Medical Profession." She referred to the graduating class being the guests of the association, and compared their reception by the older graduates to a custom existing in England. When a new peeress takes her place for the first time at any public function, all the other peeresses rise to do her homage, even the grand old dowager duchesses, who hold the social destiny of England in the palms of their wrinkled old hands. "So," said Dr. Macmurchy, "these women, who have been in the profession for years, some of whom hold high and responsible positions, greet and recognize you as equals."

Miss Palmer was most enthusiastically received when she rose to respond to "The Press." She referred to the influence of books as a factor in the march of civilization, more especially to the general utility of official magazines in the development of the professions, even trades and crafts having such journals, and she drew a picture of the office of a progressive physician,—the walls lined with medical books, floor, tables, and chairs littered with medical journals,

—comparing with it the room of the average nurse, with its few nursing books and possibly one nursing journal, showing that without more literature the nursing profession must soon reach its limit of development, when retrogression will follow as the natural result of inaction

Mrs. Jean Blewett, the Canadian poetess, also responded for "The Press." She spoke of her admiration of the profession of nursing, and said that if she had not been a housewife she would like to have been a nurse. She then read an ode composed specially for the occasion:

"THE WHITE-CAPPED NURSE.

"She is the flower of womanhood,
This white-capped nurse, who takes her post
Beside the sick, and lends her strength
Unto the ones that need it most.
No wav'ring of her courage high,
No mist of tears her true eyes dim,
'Tis hers to meet the foot-pad, Death,
And by her skill to conquer him.

"Methinks she is God's messenger,
With healing and with hope in store,—
The dew of health for pallid cheek,
The strength to make life glad once more.
Great is thy task, and thy reward
Lies not in fame or brodered purse,
But in the Great Physician's hand.
So do thy noblest, white-capped nurse."

A very happy afternoon was then brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

JULIA F. STEWART.

BROOKLYN HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ

THE Brooklyn Hospital Alumnae Association met at the Training-School November 5 (Tuesday), Miss Van Ingen in the chair. There were twenty-five members present. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved.

A letter from Miss Thornton was read, kindly consenting to attend the next meeting and address the members on the subject of State organizations, after which the subject of a club-room was discussed, voted on, and rejected. A letter was read from Miss Hewback, and an appeal from Dr. Grace Watkins for help in building a hospital in Porto Rico. The subject was discussed and it was decided to take up a collection among the members present. After the meeting adjourned the sum of fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents was collected, and the next day we received a donation of ten dollars from Mrs. Sheldon, a patient of Miss Ella Percy.

The course of study was next brought before the meeting by the reading of a letter from Miss Tippet, of Boston. It was then decided by vote that the list of subjects given in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING for December, 1900, would be satisfactory for this year. A letter from the secretary of the

Long Island Nurses' Alumnae (Mary Tweedale) was read, asking us to join them in the course of study this year, as we did last. It was decided if we did take up a course of study, we would join them.

A motion was made that a full report of our monthly meeting be sent to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. It was carried.

A motion was made that a letter of regret be sent to Miss Merritt regarding her resignation. The motion was carried by a standing vote.

A suggestion was laid before the members as to the advisability of starting a nurses' retirement fund. This subject was not discussed.

The meeting then adjourned, the next meeting to be held December 3, 1901.

J. GRANTHAM,
Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S, CHICAGO

THE regular monthly meeting of the Alumnae Association of St. Luke's Training-School of Chicago was held Friday, November 22, at three P.M., at St. Luke's Hospital.

A most delightful talk on parliamentary law was given by Mrs. John Sherman, and it was afterwards voted to give the association the benefit of a course of ten lessons under Mrs. Sherman, to begin the second Friday in January and continue every other week.

Two new associate members were added to our list, and Miss Maltby's resignation from the association was accepted.

The day for the regular meetings was changed to the third Wednesday in each month.

ANNIE LOUISE PEARCE,
Secretary.

PATERSON GENERAL ALUMNAE

✓ THE regular meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Training-School for Nurses of the Paterson General Hospital was held at the hospital on Tuesday, December 3. The president, secretary, first and second vice-presidents not being present, Miss Rosine Vreeland was chosen to act as president pro tem. and Miss Florence Demarest as secretary. The roll-call showed nine members present. After the regular business the subject of the New Jersey State Nurses' meeting, which had been called to meet at Newark City Hospital on the following day, was discussed, and the members present were urged to attend that meeting, each one agreeing to do so if possible, with the result that the Paterson General Hospital Alumnae was represented at the meeting by eleven of her members, each becoming a charter member. After business was over the Entertainment Committee served a delicious afternoon tea. While it was being prepared the corresponding secretary read a very full and interesting report of the Nurses' Congress, which was held at Buffalo in September. This report had been prepared by the delegate to the Congress, Miss M. J. Stansfield.

ALLEGHENY GENERAL

THE Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Allegheny General Hospital held the first meeting of the season at the hospital October 7 at eight P.M.

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, Miss M. Estelle Macmillan; vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Welsh; treasurer, Miss C. Estelle Lohr; recording secretary, Miss Margaret L. Orr; corresponding secretary, Miss Isabel Chaytor; assistant secretary, Mrs. Emma Harley.

A committee was appointed to discuss ways and means of increasing the endowment fund.

A very interesting report was given by Miss Hendrickson of the International Congress of Nurses held at Buffalo.

Our Association wishes to express their thanks for the many courtesies extended to our graduates attending the Congress.

ISABEL CHAYTOR,
Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S, NEW BEDFORD

AN Alumnae Association of the St. Luke's Hospital Training-School, New Bedford, Mass., was organized at a mass-meeting of the nurses held in the hospital assembly-room on Thursday, November 14, 1901.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Miss Cora E. Fish; vice-president, Miss Nellie F. Cummings; secretary, Miss Jessie L. Warriner; assistant secretary, Miss Azubah C. Dexter; treasurer, Miss Hannah P. Lawrence.

These officers with seven additional constitute a Board of Directors.

The present superintendent of the Training-School, Miss Clara D. Noyes, whose interest and enthusiasm have been of invaluable assistance to the nurses in organizing, was elected to an honorary membership.

J. L. WARRINER,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN HOMŒOPATHIC

THE annual meeting of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Alumnae was held on Wednesday, November 6, with good attendance.

During the year eight new names have been added to the membership.

After disposing of the regular business the meeting listened to an interesting report by Miss Park, our delegate to the Congress of Nurses at Buffalo.

The advisability of the endowment of a chair in hospital economics of Columbia University was one of the points touched upon. Miss Alline suggested the importance of keeping the matter in mind both as a society and individually.

Election of officers for the year resulted as follows: President, Miss C. D. McKee; vice-president, Miss E. L. Park; secretary, Miss E. Blair; treasurer, Miss H. A. Taber; auditor, Miss K. Fanning.

E. BLAIR,
Secretary.

BELLEVUE ALUMNÆ, NEW YORK

THE regular meetings of this association have been resumed. At the meeting on October 17 Miss Schenck, the president, gave a very full and interesting account of the International Congress of Nurses and the convention of the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ

THE Brooklyn Hospital Alumnæ Association met at the Training-School on Tuesday, December 3, and was called to order at half-past three by the president. Seventeen members were present. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and approved. A letter from Miss Merritt was read, thanking the alumnæ for their letter of regret at her resignation.

Miss A. E. Williams and Miss M. A. Brown were proposed for membership and accepted. Miss Thornton addressed the meeting on "State Registration."

A circular was read from a committee of nurses of the City Hospital of Newark, N. J., announcing a meeting to be held at that place on December 4, and asking that we send delegates.

A letter was read from the Misses Everett and Phymister, deciding to give up the idea of having a house as a club registry for our graduates.

Miss Van Ingen spoke of a registry to be kept by Mrs. Van Linden. The meeting then adjourned for the usual social entertainment.

NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

THE regular monthly meeting of the Boston and Massachusetts General Hospital Training-Schools for Nurses was held at the Thayer Gymnasium on November 26 at two P.M. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

The resignation of Miss M. B. Brown as first vice-president, which had been tendered at the previous meeting but had not been formally accepted, was, upon motion of Miss Rice, accepted with regret.

Miss Pauline Dolliver was then elected vice-president in place of Miss M. B. Brown, resigned.

A motion asking that the monthly roll-call be omitted was lost. A motion was then made that the roll be called quarterly only. This motion was also lost. The roll was then called and showed forty-seven members present.

Miss Rice then read the following resolutions upon the death of Miss Ada Thayer:

"WHEREAS, Our associate, Miss Ada E. Thayer, has been removed from our midst by death:

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Boston and Massachusetts General Hospital Alumnæ Association, extend to the family of Miss Thayer our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Miss Thayer's family and to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

"M. B. BROWN,

"F. F. RICE,

"Committee."

Miss Dolliver reported that she had in her possession one hundred and twenty-eight dollars which had been contributed by individual members of the alumnæ for a piano for the nurses' home. Since this contribution was started a piano has been presented to the Training-School by Mrs. Cheney, and Miss Dolliver asked to be instructed as to how the funds in her hands should be expended. It was voted to ask Miss Dolliver to use the money in any way that she thought best for the benefit of the Training-School.

A very interesting discussion then took place on the paper which recently appeared in the *News Letter*, and later in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, entitled "Suggestions for the Improvement of Training-Schools for Nurses," by Dr. Richard Cabot.

Miss F. F. Rice opened the discussion, dwelling largely on the financial aspect of the question. She thought the long hours required in most hospitals gave to the institution more than equivalent for the nurses' board and tuition. If nurses were sent out for private duty during their training, she thought that the compensation should go to the nurse rather than to the hospital, thus enabling the nurse to pay for her tuition if necessary.

Miss Tippet thought that if only nurses were accepted for training who could afford to pay cash for their education, that many fine nurses would be lost to the profession.

Miss Dolliver was asked how much paid instruction was given at the Massachusetts. She stated that the teachers in special branches, namely, cooking and massage, were the only paid teachers, aside from the superintendent and her assistants. It was thought that physicians should be engaged with a proper compensation to teach the nurses their anatomy and physiology.

The nurses quite agreed with Dr. Cabot's second proposition, that nursing should be taught by nurses and medicine by physicians.

Miss Fox, Miss Parker, Miss Morris, and many others took part in a very animated discussion of other parts of this paper, which awakened much thoughtful interest in the nursing profession.

The meeting adjourned for a social half hour. Tea and light refreshment were served.

CONFERENCE OF CHICAGO GRADUATES

A JOINT meeting of St. Luke's and the Illinois Training-School Alumnae Associations for Nurses was held at the rooms of the Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago, on Wednesday afternoon, November 6, at three P.M.

The subject for the meeting was State registration for nurses, and a most admirable paper on "What has Already been Accomplished and what Remains to be Done for its Attainment" was read by Miss Harriet Fulmer. Mr. Milton J. Foreman gave a most helpful talk on the political and legal aspect of the subject, and Miss Jane Addams spoke on the benefit of State registration to the public.

The addresses were followed by a general and informal discussion, refreshments being served.

ANNIE LOUISE PEARCE,
Secretary.

DUTCHESS COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' CLUB

THE annual meeting of the Dutchess County Graduate Nurses' Club was held in the club-room November 11 at eight P.M. The meeting was called to order by the president, and the following report was read by the secretary:

"In presenting a report for the first year of its organization, the Dutchess County Graduate Nurses' Club is glad of an opportunity to express its appreciation of the interest and encouragement given it by the physicians of the city and county. We have now thirteen members actively engaged in nursing in Poughkeepsie.

"We have had the following lectures: 'Professional Etiquette,' Dr. G. M. Kimball; 'Modern Surgery,' Dr. J. E. Sadlier; 'Progress of Sanitation in the XIX. Century,' Dr. E. B. Thelberg; 'Homœopathy,' Dr. J. G. Otis; 'Obstetrics,' Dr. C. E. Lane; 'The Care of the Insane,' Dr. F. Mann; 'Our City Water,' Dr. J. W. Poucher; 'Dietetics,' Dr. L. C. Wood; 'Bacteria,' Dr. A. L. Peckham; 'The Eye,' Dr. Barnum; 'Children's Diseases,' Dr. J. H. Otis; 'State Legislation for Nurses,' Miss L. L. Dock. To the physicians who have given these valuable lectures we would express our thanks.

"The club-room has been prettily furnished and we have many nursing and medical magazines. We offer our thanks to the kind friends who have so generously donated books, pictures, and furniture.

"Several pleasant social meetings have been held in the club-room. On the evening of June 25 a moonlight sail was given. This was our only attempt to earn money for the club and was a decided success. The members of the club had a dinner at Smith Brothers' restaurant to celebrate their first anniversary.

"The year which has just closed has brought much to cheer and encourage us. We have two new members. There has been much illness among us, but no one has been taken away, and in an educational and social way the club has been a success, helping us to be true women, broad-minded and progressive nurses."

After the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss E. I. Burroughs; vice-president, Miss H. P. Ferguson; secretary, Miss M. G. Moore; treasurer, Miss Jennie Walker.

MARY J. BLESS,
Secretary pro tem.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK

A MOVEMENT is being made in the direction of forming a local association of the nurses of New York. A society of this sort has long been a crying want in this city, the Mecca of the graduate nurse, but forming an organization, always a stupendous piece of work, is rendered the more difficult for us by the very circumstances that cause us to feel the great need for such, so that, upon analysis, it is not strange that steps towards organization have been delayed. However, now that it is an assured thing, let each one hasten to identify herself with the New York Nurses' Local Association, and become acquainted with and a factor in the several lines of work having a direct influence upon the conditions surrounding her life as a nurse. Isolated she must be if she is in this city affiliated with no association, ignorant of much that pertains to her well-being and success. Letters addressed to this department, 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, will be given prompt attention. Superintendents would help materially by asking those of their graduates located in New York City to send their names.

M. E. THORNTON.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

THE council meeting of the society was held in Detroit at Farrand Training-School, the residence of the president, on February 27. There were present Mrs. Gretter, Miss Alline, Miss Gross, Miss Keating, Miss Snively, and Miss Dock.

According to the custom of the society of meeting in the home of the president, the next annual meeting will be held in Detroit, and the dates were fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the second week in September, 1902.

The arrangement of the programme was the work before the council.

The subject of "The Principles of Discipline" will be taken up; "Preparatory Training" will be thoroughly discussed from several stand-points, and "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Third Year's Training" will include a number of short papers. "State Legislation and Registration for Nurses" and a paper on "Training-School Examinations and Markings" will complete the programme.

The society will not publish an annual report this year. As the Buffalo meetings were purely business meetings, the report for this year will be incorporated with that of 1902, to be issued after the Detroit meetings next September.

The new forms of application for membership according to the revised constitution are now ready and may be had from Mrs. Gretter, Farrand Training-School, Detroit. The council hopes that all heads of training-schools and hospitals will now consider membership. While the secretary tries to stir up interest in joining by writing to such women as she may know of, this is at best a desultory and limited way of reaching those who are eligible and who are hereby invited to become members.

L. L. DOCK,
Secretary.

NEW YORK

MANY of the members of the Associated Alumnae are planning for a thorough course in parliamentary law. This course is to cover about ten weeks, beginning in January. Full particulars may be obtained by writing to the department, 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

M. E. THORNTON.

THE Garfield Hospital Alumnae Association of Washington, D. C., have enjoyed two very interesting talks on parliamentary law, given by Mrs. Foster, and will take the subject up more thoroughly during the winter under her guidance.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

IN the report of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Spanish-American War Nurses, the sending of a telegram of condolence on the death of President McKinley was noted. The following reply has been received by Dr. McGee:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, September 20, 1901.

"DEAR MADAM: The President requests me to thank you, and through you the members of your organization, for the kind message sent him, which he sincerely appreciates.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. B. CORTELYOU,

"Secretary of President.

"Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Washington, D. C."

NEW YORK INFIRMARY

ON Wednesday evening, November 27, 1901, the Alumnae Association of the New York Infirmary Training-School for Nurses held a meeting in the college building adjoining the hospital. The meeting was enjoyed by all. It was gratifying to have several members from out of town, who met their classmates for the first time since graduation. The meeting was principally social, although very interesting reports from the Nurses' Congress at Buffalo were heard, after which a light supper was served. Then each took her way home with hopes of meeting again in January, feeling it was good to be there.

MRS. M. E. INMAN,
Secretary.

MISS MALTBY JOINS A SISTERHOOD

MISS FRANCES MALTBY, Class of '97, St. Luke's Training-School for Nurses, Chicago, has resigned from the Alumnae Association of said school. She will join the sisterhood at Kenosha, Wisconsin, at which place she has found her work for the past two years.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

AT the annual session of the National Council of Women at Buffalo the following resolution was offered by the Loyal Women of American Liberty.

It was decided that said resolution should be sent out to our several organizations with instructions as follows:

"That this resolution be reported to the executive of every organization within this council, with the request that each society shall make the consideration of this resolution a special order of business, and shall, prior to the triennial, report their action to the corresponding secretary, who shall be authorized to follow this matter up and report the action of every society." Carried.

RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, There is at present in the United States untaxed property to the amount of fully three billions of dollars; and

"WHEREAS, The greater part of this untaxed property is productive, in the sense that it produces a revenue over and above its immediate necessities; and

"WHEREAS, A fundamental principle of our constitution is that there shall be no union between church and state; and

"WHEREAS, In exempting from taxation such an enormous quantity of church property we are hereby uniting church and state, and placing a heavy additional burden upon the taxpayer; therefore

"Resolved, That we, the National Council of Women, in convention assembled, hereby request our National and State Legislatures to pass such laws as will exempt from taxation only such properties as are used for purely public purposes and are non-sectarian.

"Mrs. I. C. MANCHESTER."

N.B.—Organizations are requested to give this matter attention and to report their conclusions to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, 218 Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FANNIE HUMPHRIES GAFFNEY,
President.

NEW YORK STATE MEETING

THE New York State Nurses' Association meeting will be held on Thursday and Friday, January 30 and 31, in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, New York City, at ten A.M.

The business before the meeting will be the adoption of by-laws and consideration of the first steps to be taken towards securing legal status. Nurses from over the State who wish to inquire about boarding-places may write to Miss Thornton, 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, who will give them addresses of nurses' boarding-houses.

E. C. SANFORD,
Secretary.

MISS EVA ALLERTON, the superintendent of the Homœopathic Hospital of Rochester, N. Y., is to occupy the pretty cottage erected for her use by a member of the hospital Board of Managers. Miss Allerton has had with her for several years a niece and nephew, and in her new house she is able to enjoy something of home life, which is not possible in a large institution. The house is most artistic in its appointments, and sufficiently near to the main building for practical convenience. We think Miss Allerton is the first woman superintendent to be given the privilege of a separate home.

MARRIED

MISS OLIVE JACOBS, a graduate of the Toledo Hospital Training-School for Nurses, was married November 30 to Mr. Edgar A. Wisner, of Jonesville, Mich.

MISS MARGARET A. MULLEN, a graduate of Garfield Memorial Hospital, was married August 28 in Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. John Rome.

MISS LELIER PIZZINI, Class of '98, Garfield Hospital, was married August 23 in Washington, D. C., to Mr. James Ryan, of Baltimore, Md.

IN Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14, 1901, by the Rev. John Willey, D.D., Mr. L. Emory Barnett to Miss Clara Rickard. Miss Rickard is a graduate of the Class of 1900, Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett will reside at Raymondville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

OBITUARY

HENRY W. FULLER, who for nearly twenty-eight years was employed at the Hartford Hospital as apothecary and clerk, died recently at his home of heart disease after an illness of ten days. Mr. Fuller leaves a wife, who was Miss Mary Denison, a graduate of the Training-School of the Hartford Hospital, and one son, Harold, fourteen years of age.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF
LAVINIA L. DOCK



THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES OF THE MAISON DE SANTÉ PROTESTANTE, BORDEAUX

WE are indebted to Dr. Anna Hamilton, of France, for an account of the School of Nursing in connection with the "Maison de Santé" in Bordeaux, over which she has supervision. Dr. Hamilton is becoming well known to English and American nurses through her interest in nursing work and her writings on the subject, her report to the International Council of Nurses having appeared in the November number of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*. This school in Bordeaux was mentioned in that report as being the only one conducted on lines similar to ours, and in the pamphlet just sent to us we read that the practical teaching and the daily routine are modelled upon the training-school system as we know it here and in other countries.

The school takes two classes of pupils,—internes, who enter for a two-years' course, and externes, who take a "first aid" course in the dispensary or out-patient department.

The two-year pupils must present qualifications such as our schools require, and are provided with board, lodging, and laundry. Their hours of work and off-duty time are patterned after the English hospitals (about twelve-hours' duty daily), and they wear a uniform which does not seem to include a cap. The "Maison de Santé" has sixty-eight beds for patients, with a general service. The theoretical teaching covers eight hours in the month during the first year and twelve a month during the second year, and consists of lectures from the physicians, with additional classes given by the directress of nurses. Four examinations are held in a year.

The first-year lectures treat of anatomy and physiology, hygiene, minor surgery, and medicines, while the second year takes up the study of diseases and the care of children.

The pupils pay for their instruction, but eight scholarships are provided for desirable applicants of insufficient means.

We congratulate Dr. Hamilton on her undertaking, and wish her much success. It is hard for us to realize what up-hill work hers is, France being far behind in nursing as we know it.

THE DUBLIN NURSES' CLUB

THE first annual meeting of the Nurses' Club was held on Wednesday evening, November 13, at half-past seven.

The president, Miss Huxley, gave a very gratifying account of the progress of the club.

During the year about four thousand visits were paid by the members, who number over five hundred, and they introduced more than three hundred visitors.



CHANGING THE BED, SCHOOL FOR NURSES, BORDEAUX



THE GARDEN OF THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES, BORDEAUX

The financial statement submitted was satisfactory, the accounts closing with a good balance, showing the appreciation with which this new movement has been received by the nurses.

Miss MacDonnell was elected vice-president for the ensuing year, and in order to develop the work and deepen the interest of the members three sub-committees were formed to arrange for lectures, provide a library, and organize social evenings. The dates of various lectures were announced, and the members expressed themselves as being deeply grateful to the medical profession for their kind help in giving them.

We heartily congratulate the nurses on having succeeded in organizing such an important movement, and wish them every success.

November 25, 1901.

DEAR MADAM: Our committee met on Friday last to welcome home our delegates, Miss Wood and Miss Hughes, and to receive their reports.

I am desired by the committee to write to you and ask you to convey to the Organizing Committee of the International Congress of Nurses our appreciation of the generous hospitality shown to our delegates. The cordiality of their reception and the kind thought taken in every detail for their comfort has much impressed the representatives of the various societies which united to send out Miss Wood and Miss Hughes, and we thank you heartily.

We hope to have several meetings to hear our delegates' experiences and are sure we shall learn much from them.

It is a satisfaction to know that though details of management must differ in different countries, our aims for the consolidation and wider development of the nursing profession are in principle the same.

The enthusiasm inseparable from a younger organization is most encouraging to us, who have battled for so long under our revered chief, Miss Nightingale, for a high standard of nursing, both ethical and technical. We rejoice to find that our experiences, even our mistakes, are proving helpful to those newer countries whose friendly professional relations with us we value so greatly.

Believe me to remain, dear madam,

Yours faithfully,

ROSALIND PAGET,

Honorary Secretary pro tem. Sectional Committee (Nursing).

To Miss Dock.

[The following extract from a letter written by a nurse in Manila is of special interest.—Ed.]

"I have completed two years and two months in the Philippine Islands, and it does not seem like one year.

"I should like to have been with you at Buffalo this September. No doubt the meeting was very interesting. But the Exposition has its sad memory, the assassination of our beloved President McKinley. The news shocked us very much. The funeral services in Manila were grand. September 19, in the morning, music, addresses, and sermons were delivered in the Marble Room of the 'Ayuntamiento,' or executive building, and at noon military ceremonies were held on the Lunetta.

"That was a grand sight. The Lunetta is bounded on one side by the Manila Bay, and the 'White Squadron' was lined up, facing it. All during the

ceremony salutes were fired. An immense throng of people were gathered, representatives of all nations, and the Filipinos came in from all the provinces. All Americans and American sympathizers are wearing mourning for thirty days, and all flags are at half-mast.

"In connection with the military services solemn prayers were offered by the Archbishop in the Catholic Cathedral (Spanish). The services were very impressive and the music grand, rendered by a Filipino orchestra and boy choir."

OUR DELEGATES ARE ENTERTAINED

THE Society of American Women in London invited the English delegates to the International Congress of Nurses to a reception on November 29, where addresses were followed by a social gathering. Tickets were sent to a proportionate number of members of the various societies represented by our delegates.

REGISTRATION IN NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND has passed a very comprehensive bill giving legal status to the nursing profession. As soon as our space permits we hope to give the main feature of this important legislation in detail.

ITEMS

WE have received the *St. John's House News*, another nursing publication similar to the *St. Bartholomew's League News* and our alumnae journals. We welcome it as another sign that the members of our sisterhood are learning self-expression, and are feeling the need of being in relation with one another.

The keynote is struck by the editorial in the words, "We are not solitary units in the world, but parts of a great whole." The *News* gives an account of the organization of the League of St. John's House, the constitution, addresses made, and contains interesting letters from absent members, items of personal interest, and lists of members.

FORTY English nurses have left England to work in the "concentration" camps of South Africa. A committee of women having been deputed by the Secretary of State to report upon the condition of these camps, it is supposed that the need for nurses has been impressed upon the authorities by these women. We rejoice in every such extension of the functions of women as citizens and public workers. Every such instance reiterates the proof that their influence is always for civilization and humanitarianism. No doubt the nurses will do fine work, but they must certainly be saddened in the doing of it, as we all so often are, by realizing that the misery we see is largely avoidable and unnecessary.



CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS



CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS RECORDED IN THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1901.

BUCKLEY, MARY E., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., to duty on the transport Sheridan en route to the United States.

Charlton, Anna M., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., to duty on the transport Sheridan en route to the United States.

Cochran, Lillian E., formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., discharged.

Colcieugh, Ada, transferred from Military Hospital, Iloilo, Island of Panay, to First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I.

Cooke, Minnie, formerly on duty at Columbia Barracks, Quemados, near Havana, Cuba, discharged.

Deans, Rachel Ann, transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., to duty on the transport Sheridan en route to the United States.

Hanbury, Anna A., transferred from temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, to the transport Meade en route to the Philippines.

Hughes, Clara E., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., to the Sheridan en route to the United States.

Krauskopf, Lilian, arrived in Manila October 17 on the Warren and assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital.

Locke, Bessie R., arrived in Manila October 17 on the Warren and assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital.

Lyons, Mary V., transferred from Fort Keogh, Mont., to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Macdonald, Mary D., transferred from Fort Keogh, Mont., to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

McKelvey, Mary J., arrived in Manila October 17 on the Warren and assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital.

Mahlum, Helene, recently serving temporarily at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, discharged.

Meech, Marietta L., formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, discharged.

Perkin, Willessie, arrived in Manila October 17 on the Warren and assigned to duty at the First Reserve Hospital.

Unger, B. Matilda, transferred from duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, P. I., to the transport Sheridan en route to the United States.

Waelty, Louise, formerly on duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, discharged.

Yeamans, Laura E., transferred from the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to the Santa Mesa Hospital, near Manila, P. I.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



[The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.]

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.

DEAR EDITOR: May I have space in your pages to say a few words on a subject in which I am deeply interested, that of life-insurance? Don't you think that, taking our profession as a whole, the nurses are a most improvident class? From my experience in "rubbing up" against graduates from many schools the cry always seems to be, "Oh, I have no ready money." Now, "Where does it go?" is what I have often asked myself. Then when a nurse gets sick she usually has to apply to her *alumnæ* for assistance.

The trouble seems to me to lie in the fact that most women who take up nursing have very little business training in money matters. The majority go from home to the training-school, and when graduated have not the business mind to count the probable expenditure before frittering away the income on dress, books, amusements, etc.

I am not for a moment saying *all* do that, but just now I have at least eight nurses in my mind who are always "hard up," and each nurse comes from a different school.

Now, don't you think if the superintendents would, in a talk to their graduating classes each year, show the method of balancing accounts and coming out on the "right side" they would not only help a number who have no idea of the rapidly melting quality of income, but also would prevent a number from becoming burdens to their *alumnæ*?

The only way to save money is to have an end and aim in view, and, of course, there are numbers who give freely to the support or education of younger branches of their families; but, taking myself as an instance, *I* find the best way is to have an object. Now, investment in various stocks is good, but you need a very upright adviser; property is excellent, it can't run away, but it tends to deteriorate, and on the whole, then, I think life-insurance the best,—first, because the payments yearly are not great; secondly, you know you *have* to meet those payments and therefore "save" for them; third, you are assured of a competence after the term is ended by reinvesting same in the company and merely drawing the interest; fourth, should death come before the term, you know that your immediate relatives will benefit.

When such prominent women workers as the late Frances Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Aberdeen, "Seranus," and many others not only carry life-insurance, but "preach" it to other women, then I think the stamp of genuine good faith is placed on the investment.

In the October number of the JOURNAL there appears an article in which the writer attempts in a most unsatisfactory and unfair way to compare the relative merits from an investor's stand-point of savings-banks and life-insurance companies. The article begins by comparing the returns received at the end of twenty years from an annual investment of fifty dollars, (1) where such investment is

used to purchase a twenty-year endowment policy, and (2) where the fifty dollars per annum is placed in the coffers of a savings-bank and allowed to accumulate at four per cent. per annum. Now, the unfairness arises from two different facts, first, from the fact that a comparison is made at all between two institutions so totally different in aim as a savings-bank and a life-insurance company, and, second, from the fact that in the comparison made the fundamental element of life-insurance, the element of protection, is entirely subordinated to that of investment.

The idea seems to have been entertained by the writer that the insurance company, in addition to carrying during the twenty years the risk of loss arising in consequence of the death of the assured, should return to the assured at the end of the twenty years the full amount paid in with its accumulations of interest. As she finds that this is not done by the insurance company, she at once assumes that the company keeps the accumulations of interest for the sole purpose, to use her own words, "of maintaining expensive office buildings in many large cities and of paying general agents and travelling agents large salaries." She seems to have wholly ignored the most important fact, that while in the case of a savings-bank, should the depositor die before the twenty years have expired, the bank would be liable for only the amount deposited together with the interest thereon, in the case of the insurance company the company would in such event be called upon to pay to the assured's executors the entire face of the policy, which in most cases is greatly in excess of all the premiums paid even when accumulated with interest.

If Miss Y has taken out a fifteen-year endowment policy (miscalled by the writer a fifteen-year term policy), she no doubt appreciates the fact that, as a certain portion of each annual premium is being used to pay for the insurance or protection she is afforded during the fifteen years, the entire two hundred and ten dollars per annum cannot be said to be invested in the same sense as if it had been deposited in a savings-bank.

Finally, in the matter of expenses the writer states that "one-fourth, or twenty-five per cent., of all moneys received from the insured are put out again in rents, salaries, etc., while the savings-bank pays all its expenses with one-half per cent., or one two-hundredth part of the money paid in." In this argument she assumes that the nature of the expenses in the two institutions is identical, and leaves out of consideration the fact that, in addition to the ordinary expenses similar to those of a savings-bank, the insurance company is required each year to meet all death claims resulting from deaths during that year. The paying of death claims is entirely apart from the sphere of the savings-bank, and any comparison as to expenses such as has been made cannot but be most unfair to the insurance company.

Consider the argument put forth by the writer in the case of her Miss Y. Miss Y, if she survive the fifteen years elapsing before the endowment matures, has paid to the company three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars in all, and since the policy held by her is evidently one participating in profits, she receives, in addition to the protection during the fifteen years, not merely three thousand dollars, as stated in the article, but three thousand dollars together with whatever surplus may be allotted to the policy. The annual premium of two hundred and ten dollars when accumulated for the fifteen years at four per cent. amounts to four thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, and we are asked the question, "Why should Miss Y present over thirteen hundred dollars to the

insurance company?" Suppose, for example, Miss Y had died after having made but five annual payments of two hundred and ten dollars. Accumulating these payments with interest for the five years, the total sum thus placed in the hands of the insurance company would be eleven hundred and eighty-three dollars, while the company is called upon to pay to Miss Y's executors the sum of three thousand dollars. Might not the counter-question be asked here, Why should the insurance company present over eighteen hundred dollars to Miss Y's executors?

With all good wishes for the JOURNAL and its editors, believe me to be

Yours faithfully,

A. MAUD CRAWFORD.

ECHOES OF THE NURSES' CONGRESS

DEAR EDITOR: Since the Nurses' Congress at Buffalo a number of nurses from different schools have asked me if I were in favor of the Non-Payment System. I have taken some trouble to get the opinion of representative women in the nursing world and of others outside of the profession (but who are interested in nursing), and I have come to the conclusion that the majority is with me in thinking that if the Non-Payment System should become general it would keep very many women out of the profession who make the best nurses. I know a large number of the most successful nurses who acknowledge that they would never have taken up the work if they had to be dependent on their friends for *all* their personal expenses during the two or more years they had to spend fitting themselves for the profession.

There is another point to which I wish to draw your attention; it is this: that it does not necessarily follow that because one woman has plenty of money, that the next, who has very little, is inferior to her in birth, breeding, or education, or in those qualifications required in all those who enter a training-school. It has been my happy experience to know many wealthy young women who possess all these qualities; still, I hold that women who enter the profession with the object of making it the means by which they can become self-supporting are the ones to be encouraged, and should be given vacancies before their wealthy sisters.

The school to which I have the honor to belong could be filled, and kept filled, by young women who would gladly pay a regular sum each year to enter, as in some of the English hospitals. In the early days of the school this was done by many, but since 1880 it has been discontinued.

Some few schools have already instituted the Non-Payment System. Some give the uniform and text-books, and when the course is finished fifty or one hundred dollars to each nurse. One school I heard of has a fund from which the pupil can borrow, to be paid after graduation when she earns it. This plan seems to me very like putting a mortgage on her profession.

Another subject that seems to be troubling a few is "the amount of education required in applicants." It is an erroneous idea to think that because a woman has spent so many years in college, that she must be better educated than the woman who has not.

Some time ago I looked up the educational advantages of the pupils in this school and found that twenty were college graduates, forty graduates of high schools, ten of normal schools, one of Notre Dame in Paris, four of private schools, seven of public schools, and one had private teachers abroad and in this

country. Now, the college graduate did not stand any higher, or even as high, as some of the public-school graduates in either the oral or the written examinations, so it does not always follow that because a young woman has had the advantage of going through a good college that she has superior brains or abilities to the one educated in a less distinguished school. What I fear is, that in the great desire to raise the standard of nursing and in the effort all superintendents are making to keep out a very undesirable element, we may go to the other extreme, and keep out just the women who make the best nurses.

AGNES L. BRENNAN,

Superintendent of Training-School, Bellevue Hospital.

DEAR EDITOR: One of our English guests attending the Congress of Nurses spoke feelingly and vividly in conversation of the trials and hardships of a hospital training fourteen years earlier, and of the bitter tears shed in the dressing-pail. She doubtless called up like images to many a hearer, and in one at least she evoked not only painful recollections, but a radical questioning, Why these tears? Why should the discipline necessary for the training of young women for such a high calling be such that fourteen years were not enough to erase some of the bitterness of memory? Yet that same nurse was a loyal daughter of her alma mater, and so are we all. Do we not, each one, think that our hospital gives the best of training to her nurses, and if it is hard—well, others have gone through it, and why not I? Yet there is the other side, and perhaps we have accepted the hospital and all its traditions too literally, and in transplanting we have not considered the possibility of growth and that what was best in the beginning is not so good for the present.

One of the most difficult things a probationer has to confront in entering upon a hospital training is the military discipline that most of the hospitals think it necessary to maintain. Most young women who go into training have had some freedom in the past, and perhaps in their little world have been persons of some importance. Their judgment has been rarely questioned, their advice has been sought, and, altogether, they have been treated as though they were capable of conducting their own affairs. Behold such a person during the first weeks of hospital life!

I shall never forget my first meal in the hospital. While I was not one who considered herself infallible, I was overflowing with good-will towards my fellow-creatures and longed to show it in some way. Being the newest probationer, my seat was at the right of the nurse who sat at the head of the table, the nurses sitting according to their rank, beginning at the left of the senior nurse in charge of the table. I had always felt it my duty to make myself as agreeable as possible in whatever company I might find myself, so I was not in the least daunted by the present company, and proceeded to be as agreeable as I could, especially as there seemed to be a general feeling of depression. My first remarks were addressed in my most engaging manner (I blush to recall it) to the head nurse. Not finding her in the least responsive, and feeling it was a pity she was so diffident, I turned to my neighbor, who was also a probationer, but, oh! much wiser, for she was two weeks my senior. It was quite a hopeless task to try to draw her out, for she ate stolidly on and did not even deign to reply. Wondering what could be causing such general depression, I looked around on the silent company and caught a friendly eye across the table which admonished me to keep silent also.

As we filed out of the dining-room, and I followed in bewilderment at the

end of the line, the kindly nurse who had given me the signal waited at the elevator to give me instructions. "Never speak unless the senior nurse addresses you, for you are only a probationer, and everything goes by seniority." I was soon to learn this, for down the hall came a nurse, and although I was about to step into the elevator, yet wait I must for her, who was, forsooth, two months my senior. These are small things, after all,—not talking at the table, standing aside for one's seniors,—but the spirit which actuates it all is of great importance. Long after I had become a head nurse myself, and thought of my first morning at the hospital, I realized that probably the particular nurse who so coldly received my overtures had grave responsibilities, and had her thoughts more profitably occupied than in exchanging commonplaces with the latest probationer. Yet I am sure it would have been better for her to have relaxed and taken that time to forget the hard day ahead of her; and I am not so sure that the new probationer would have been given a false idea of her position by having a few civil words spoken to her.

There is nothing more important in the hospital training than the discipline that makes the nurse realize the seriousness of her work,—faithfulness in every detail, absolute obedience under orders.

One of the first lessons that a probationer must learn is that she is part of a great whole, and that in order that the whole may run smoothly, each individual must fit into her place. But discipline that represses and warps is not wholesome, but is false and unnecessary.

Most young women who enter the training enter during the years that count most in the development of character. What countless opportunities there are for the women in charge to make the three years tell, not only in turning out well-trained nurses, but women with broader sympathies and more love for humanity at large. How seldom, alas! do we see in the heads of hospitals women of large sympathies and unswerving faith in humanity. The life usually seems to embitter them, and the position to conceal their real personality. She who should be to the young, struggling nurse a tower of strength and sympathy seems to find it necessary to hold the young women under her charge at arm's length, and raises around herself a barricade of discipline—sometimes necessary, but more often futile and trivial. I recall an episode during my hospital life, while I was a senior nurse. We were discussing one day at dinner the standard of honor among women. The nurse in charge of the table turned to me and said, "Do you think there is honor among women?" "Yes, indeed, I do," I said. "Oh, well," she replied, "you are a sentimentalist, and when you have lived in the world as long as I you will feel differently." What had embittered her I did not know, but I did think she was not a wholesome person to be at the head of so many young people, who looked up to her and found it only too easy to fall into such cynicism.

Why should this be? Are the young women who enter the training less honorable, less trustworthy, than those of any other profession? Does the life tend to lower one's standard? There is so much said now about raising the standard of nurses and nursing, yet the standard of discipline in most hospitals would lead one to think that the material most nurses were made of was the most undisciplined and undignified. It presupposes no life of restraint or cultivation gone before. Nursing is conceded to be one of the noblest of professions. At best it is a life of sacrifice of ease, comfort, and self-indulgence, and only women of high character and attainments should be allowed to follow it.

Yet on entering upon the life of a hospital nurse what do we find? The superintendent of nurses struggling alone in a position imposed upon her by tradition, shut off from the companionship of those about her, except for the few assistants who rank somewhat below her, struggling day after day with the problem of discipline, growing bitter and cynical over the inevitable outcome of such enforcement of disregarded rules and lack of responsibility on the part of those about her,—the nurses chafing under discipline which they consider petty tyranny. How did this all come about, and whose fault is this waste of energy?

A SUBSCRIBER.

DEAR EDITOR: In the October number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Miss Delia Knight makes a statement in regard to life-insurance on the endowment plan which is not quite fair. It may be so in the cases quoted, but all companies do not transact business in that way. In my own case a twenty-year endowment policy was taken out in 1889. If the twenty years had expired in 1901, I would have received my share of the company's dividends, amounting to fourteen hundred and eighty dollars and seventeen cents. The premium on a thousand dollars is the same now for women that men are paying, forty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents yearly.

In case of death at any time after payment of the first premium, the one thousand dollars would be paid to the family or legatee.

If in need, money can be borrowed of the company on the policy at five per cent. interest.

I am very much in favor of the endowment form of life-insurance, and would recommend it especially for nurses.

SARAH J. GRAHAM,

15 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

UNIFORMS ON THE STREET

DEAR EDITOR: Is it adding a superfluous word to endorse all that was said in the December number of this magazine on the above subject? From time to time much has been said and written on the loyalty to one's school in continuing to wear the uniform of the school. Some fabrics are now so largely adopted by the domestics in the houses we are called out to nurse in that to make any kind of distinction the graduate has to adopt a costume of her own. But as our professional capacity is usually only called for in the sick-room there is all the more reason that we should reserve our professional costume for that place and season, and so strongly does the Orange Alumnae Association feel about the "uniform on the street" being decidedly out of place and season, that at their meeting last May the following resolution was heartily endorsed,—“That the Alumnae Association of the Orange Training-School for Nurses condemns the practice of wearing the nurses' costume on the street by the graduate nurse,”—and presented a memorial to the Board of Governors of the Training-School begging that the practice among the pupil nurses be discouraged when not on duty. This has received their attention, and a dress distinct from that worn in the wards and while in attendance on sickness will shortly be prescribed; it will at least be less well-known and noticeable than the seersucker. Let us by all means try to efface ourselves, rather than call the attention of every passerby to our profession and calling, proud as we may rightly be of such a vocation.

“S.”

202 WEST SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
December 14, 1901.

DEAR EDITOR: I have carefully read the "Editorial Comment" in the December number of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*, particularly the suggestion that "... membership shall consist of delegates from *any kind of a nursing organization*, provision being made that the non-resident members shall not be permitted to take an active part in State matters, and of isolated individual nurses, until such time as there shall be ten individual members in a county, when for further representation they shall be required to organize and send a delegate."

I think it would be very much simpler to have the State association composed of local organizations in the different counties—the local organizations being practically branches of the parent association. This would give us individual membership, also individual membership *dues*, a most important item. It is indisputable that individual membership would result in a larger fund in the treasury to meet the inevitable expense of such an association than could be raised by annual dues from existing nursing organizations.

In order that nurses of every locality should be fairly represented at the annual conventions every local organization should be entitled to one delegate and alternate for, say, every fifty members of such local organization to represent them at the annual meeting of the State association. They should be entitled to vote by proxy before the annual meeting and to cast a number of votes corresponding to the number of members of their local organization.

Personally I believe the State association will be a much broader and stronger organization if all distinction of school is eliminated; therefore I am not in favor of membership consisting of delegates from *alumnæ societies*, especially as there are many graduates of good standing who for personal reasons do not care to belong to their *alumnæ society*.

B. VAN HOMRIGH.

[LETTERS to the Editor must be accompanied by the name in full and address of the writer, otherwise such communications cannot be recognized. The name need not appear in the *JOURNAL* unless so desired.—ED.]



EDITORIAL COMMENT



OUR FRIENDS IN THE NEW YEAR

Few people are so ignorant or so callous that the coming in of the new year does not bring at least a moment of retrospection. The obligations of life vary with the environment of people. We of the nursing profession occupy a unique relationship in many directions. We have to consider our obligations to the profession of which we are members, so arranging our lines of life that no act of ours shall bring dishonor upon it. It is well to cast a look backward over the year which is past, to search the record of our inner consciousness for possible flaws in our professional attitude. Have we done our duty in the organizations of which we are members? Have we been absolutely ethical in our relations with other nurses?

Sometimes we think nurses become very indifferent to their obligations to their friends, especially those who are separated from their own people and are living temporarily among strangers. Absolute integrity in living is very difficult. It seems to matter so little whether or not one is absolutely honest and perfectly sincere and always dignified in our relations with people who are not very much to us.

To the young nurse who is perhaps only recently established we want to give just a word of warning. A little laxness here and there may not make very much difference to the other party, but the danger is to your own character. If, with the years, you do not grow in habits of self-control, self-denial, truthfulness, and sincerity, you are bound gradually to fall away from the standards which were taught you in your own home.

The old-time saying that "A man is known by the company he keeps" is just as true to-day as it ever has been. If we constantly associate with people who are intellectually and socially our inferiors and are habitually living down to their level we are bound to deteriorate. The mind, like the body, needs care, nourishment, and stimulation, and a certain amount of mental effort is necessary for its well-being. A great factor in our moral and intellectual progress is the impetus which we receive from intercourse with people of higher ideals and higher attainments than our own, therefore our familiar friends are, in a measure, our educators.

As we look back once more into the year that is closed, may we not well ask ourselves these questions: Have we been perfectly loyal and sincere in our relations with our friends? Have we given any one of them just cause to doubt our integrity? Have we given to them the best of our mind and heart and sympathy?

During the year which is to come we shall meet our old friends under new conditions, perhaps conditions that test our confidence in them to a great degree,—conditions of sorrow and conditions of happiness. We may meet new friends who will go with us to the end of the journey, bringing pleasure or pain into our lives according to the wisdom of our selection. We must give to the friends, both the old and the new, that unwavering affection, sincerity, and

trust that we look for in them, and the obligations of friendship demand that they shall not be disappointed in us. To the old and the new we wish a "Happy New Year."

SPLENDID WORK DONE

It was our privilege to be the guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the Toronto General Alumnae Association, of which event mention is made in another column. We have attended many gatherings of nurses in different parts of the world, both social and professional in character, but we have never seen a gathering of women of greater dignity, intelligence, and cultivation than came together upon this occasion.

As a social function the luncheon was exquisitely arranged, and the responses to the toasts, even from the youngest members, were of a high order of merit.

The closing months of the year have been notable in the history of the Toronto General Hospital. In connection with the graduating exercises was celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Training-School. Miss Snively has been at the head of the school for seventeen years, and to her may justly be accredited the high standard of development reached by the nurses of the Toronto Hospital.

Miss Snively is one of those of our able women whose field of labor has been in an old building with difficult conditions to contend with. In the nurses' home which stands as a monument to her efforts we see the guiding hand of a cultivated woman who keenly appreciates the influence of refining surroundings in the education of the young women under her care.

DURING the past year too many of our notable women of experience have shown signs of breaking in health. There is something radically wrong with our hospital and training-school management which compels a woman to lay aside active work just when she has gained that invaluable experience which comes with time. Is it the nature of the work or is it the conditions under which the work is done? Is not much of the wear and tear unnecessary? The problem will never be solved for us, but the solution of it must be worked out from within our ranks.

THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS

WITH the present number the department devoted to the interests of the Guild of St. Barnabas is opened, under the editorship of Miss S. M. Durand, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training-School, who at the present time holds a position in the Boston Public Library. At the annual meeting of the guild, held in Chicago in November, it was decided after very thorough discussion that the *News-Letter*, which has been the official organ of the guild for many years, should be discontinued, and an offer of space in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, to be in charge of an editor appointed by the guild, was favorably considered.

We make this announcement with much pride and pleasure, feeling that the usefulness of the JOURNAL is greatly broadened by this representation, and we call attention again to the fact that the official announcements of the four great national organizations of nurses in the United States are now made through the pages of this JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING is ostensibly the property of the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, and is conducted by a committee and stock company composed of its members. In the Department of Official Reports, which is directly under the editorship of its secretary, Miss Mary E. Thornton, whose address is 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York City, is to be found each month official communications from various kinds of nursing organizations, National, State, and local. All communications for this department should be sent to Miss Thornton direct, should be signed by the full name and title of the writer, and should be written only on one side of the sheet, as concisely as possible.

The monthly reports of local meetings we consider to be of very great value to the nursing profession, as they are full of suggestions that are exceedingly helpful to officers who are arranging programmes either for entertainment or improvement. We hope to see this department universally patronized by the local and smaller organizations. Many of the younger organizations, where the members are also of the younger generation, seem to be more wide-awake and original in their methods than the societies of some of our older schools. Each can learn much from the other through the Department of Official Reports.

THE NURSE AS A FACTOR IN POLITICAL REFORM

AFTER the downfall of Tammany the public press commented to some extent upon the work of the "Settlements" as a factor in bringing about this great victory, and special mention was made of the fact that the women of the "Nursing Settlement" on Henry Street had been largely influential in rousing the women of upper New York to a knowledge of the terrible conditions that existed in the slum districts under Tammany rule.

This circumstance is of interest to the profession at large, for the reason that nurses, for the first time to our knowledge, are given recognition as political reformers, a place which we believe in the future they will fill with great honor.

The fact that the Mayor of Boston has nominated a woman to be Overseer of the Poor is another great step in political reform, and we believe that this position could be filled to especial advantage by trained nurses, both in our large cities and our smaller towns, and even in the country districts.

We would like to see a trained nurse appointed as one of the assistants to the Health Officer in every large city where so much of the work of this department is done in connection with women and children. A successful trained nurse, as she comes towards middle life, is a woman of exceptionally well-balanced judgment, her sympathies are keen, her judgment is cool, and her familiarity with many phases of society make it impossible for her to be influenced by the sentimental picturesqueness of poverty. She sees the world more from a man's stand-point, but deals with its problems with that finer delicacy of touch which it is generally conceded women possess.

VALUABLE FOR REFERENCE

We understand that a pupil has been selected at the Boston City Hospital to solicit subscriptions for this JOURNAL among the nurses of the school. We wish more of the superintendents of the large schools would follow Miss Drown's lead. All of our numbers contain valuable reference material. For instance, Dr. McCollom's paper in the December number, on "The Role of Insects in the Propagation of Disease," should be in the hands of every pupil as well as every graduate, as it opens the way to one of the greatest scientific discoveries of our

time, and one which will undoubtedly fill an important place in the control of the spread of disease during the coming century. We wish our nurses were keener in their appreciation of the scientific value of our numbers.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION

A LARGE and interested body of nurses responded to the call for a mass meeting held in the City Hospital of Newark, N. J., on December 4 to consider the question of the organization of a State association of nurses in New Jersey.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Gardner, of the Orange Memorial Training-School, who, upon motion, was made chairman. Miss Isabel McDonald, of St. Joseph's Hospital, of Paterson, was elected clerk of the meeting.

The presiding officer, after outlining briefly the object of the meeting and requesting a free expression of opinion from all present, called upon Miss L. L. Dock, of New York, to address the association. Miss Dock gave it as her opinion that a more dignified and solid foundation for such an association would be laid if the membership was a composite one, viz., by representation from all organized bodies of nurses, thus preserving the associations already formed at no small sacrifice of time and strength, and allowing the individual nurses located in remote districts to join as such, until there should be a sufficient number to form a local association, when their representation would be by delegate.

Following Miss Dock, Miss S. V. Nye, president of the New York Association, was called upon and spoke in favor of individual membership exclusively during the first few years of organization, leaving it to future development for change of form if on these lines the society became too unwieldy in numbers.

Miss Dock's plan is practically that outlined in the pages of this JOURNAL in the December number, and would seem to us to be by far the most practical, as it contains all of the advantages of the individual plan without the disadvantages. We believe that the argument used on another page, that the individual membership is desirable because it promises a larger revenue, is not the best basis upon which to form a society having for its ultimate and educational and professional advancement. We admit that the financial aspect is important, but it should not be the controlling factor in the situation.

THE NEW YORK STATE MEETING

THE announcement is made on another page of the second meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association, to be held in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, New York City, at ten o'clock on Thursday and Friday, January 30 and 31.

As the principal business to be transacted at this meeting is the completion of the organization by the adoption of by-laws, and a decision as to what shall constitute membership, we think it is of very great importance that the nursing organizations which were represented at the meeting in Albany should send the same delegates to this second meeting, as it is perfectly obvious that the body of women who thrashed out the constitution adopted in Albany are better qualified to deal with the subject of by-laws than an entirely new set of delegates would be, strangers to each other and unfamiliar with the work done at the first meeting.

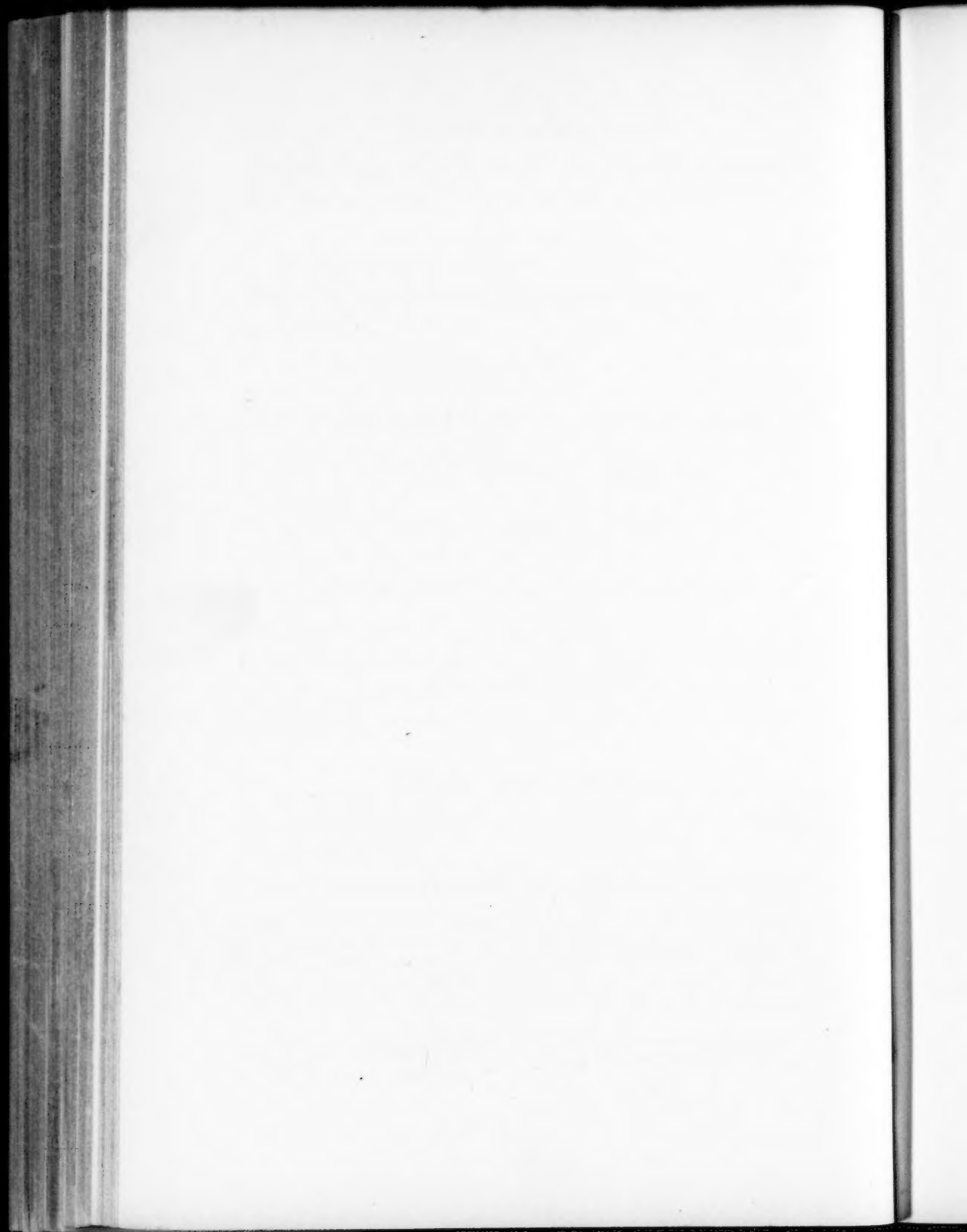
WE are very pleased to announce that Miss Julia F. Stewart, of 494 Ontario Street, Toronto, Can., has consented to act as the representative of Ontario on the JOURNAL staff of collaborators.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae
of the United States

HELD IN
THE WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL UNION BUILDING
NIAGARA SQUARE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

SEPTEMBER 16 and 17, 1901

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS



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MISS TAMAR E. HEALY, 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Secretary.

MISS MARY E. THORNTON, 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

COMMITTEES

Magazine.

MISS M. E. P. DAVIS,
MISS H. FULMER,
MISS M. W. STEVENSON,

MISS M. A. NUTTING,
MISS S. F. PALMER,
MRS. HUNTER ROBB.

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MISS ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL, MISS A. O. TIPPET,
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MISS A. J. GREENLEAS, Chairman.

Committee on Annual Reports from Alumnae Associations.

MISS A. O. TIPPET, Chairman.

Printing Committee.

MISS E. M. JOHNSTONE, MISS IDORA ROSE,
MISS B. STEELE.

Committee on Arrangements.

MISS C. M. RIEDLE, MISS M. DRAPER,
MISS PERSIS PLUMMER, MISS P. BROWN,
MISS M. TOOKER.

Delegates Registered

September 16, 1901

Allegheny General Hospital T.-S. A.	Miss HELEN HENDRICKSON (2 votes).
Bellevue Hospital T.-S. A., New York	" ANNIE DAMER.
	" L. L. DOCK.
	" ANNIE SCHENCK.
	" EMILY OATWAY BOSWALL.
Boston City Hospital T.-S. A.	" LUCY L. BROWN.
	Dr. LAURA C. HUGHES.
	Miss FLORA E. WELCH.
Boston and Massachusetts General Hospital T.-S. A.	" PAULINE L. DOLLIVER.
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital T.-S. A.	" MARY L. KEITH.
Brooklyn Hospital T.-S. A.	" JANE F. REILLY.
	" EMMA L. PARK.
	" K. VAN INGEN.
	" L. M. COLEMAN.
Buffalo General Hospital T.-S. A.	Mrs. THOMAS MORLEY.
Columbia and Children's Hospital T.-S. A., Washington.	Miss ELIZABETH M. HEWITT.
Erie County Hospital T.-S. A., Buffalo	" JENNIE M. COX.
Farrand T.-S. A., Detroit	" MARY E. CARLEY.
Garfield Memorial Hospital T.-S. A., Washington	Dr. R. MILDRED PURMAN.
Grace Hospital T.-S. A., Detroit	Miss MATTIE MCFADDEN.
Hartford Hospital T.-S. A.	" M. R. HICKS.
Illinois T.-S. A., Chicago	" SARA M. DICK.
	" HELEN SCOTT HAY (5 votes).
	" A. M. CARR.
Johns Hopkins Hospital T.-S. A., Baltimore	" V. RICE.
	" E. RUTHERFORD.
	" L. A. SHARP.
	" E. CHAPELLE (2 votes).
Long Island College Hospital T.-S. A., Brooklyn	
Maine General Hospital T.-S. A., Portland	
Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital T.-S. A., Boston ..	" ALICE M. RANNEY.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital T.-S. A., Brooklyn	
Michael Reese Hospital T.-S. A., Chicago	" SARA A. BRADLEY.
New York Hospital T.-S. A.	" ADA P. STEWART.
	" ISABELLE J. WALTON (5 votes).
New York Post-Graduate Hospital T.-S. A.	" SARAH J. GRAHAM (2 votes).
Orange Memorial Hospital T.-S. A.	" BERTHA J. GARDINER (2 votes).
Paterson General Hospital T.-S. A.	" MARY J. STANSFIELD.
Pennsylvania Hospital T.-S. A., Philadelphia	Mrs. ANNA E. GROFF.
Presbyterian Hospital T.-S. A., New York	Miss M. M. BROWN.
Presbyterian Hospital T.-S. A., Philadelphia	" NANCY E. CADMUS.
Rhode Island Hospital T.-S. A., Providence	" ANNIE H. STIRK (2 votes).
	" ELLEN A. KENNEY.
	" MARY A. QUINN.
Rochester City Hospital T.-S. A.	" ELIZABETH V. CONNOR (2 votes).
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital T.-S. A.	
Roosevelt Hospital T.-S. A.	
St. Joseph's Hospital T.-S. A., Paterson, N. J.	" ISABEL McDONALD.
St. Luke's Hospital T.-S. A., Chicago	" M. R. BROWN.
St. Luke's Hospital T.-S. A., New York	" GERTRUDE PHILLPOTS.
St. Luke's Hospital T.-S. A., St. Paul	" ISABEL LOUNT EVANS (2 votes).
St. Mary's Hospital T.-S. A., Brooklyn	" N. C. HUGHES.
University of Maryland Hospital T.-S. A., Baltimore ...	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital T.-S. A., Phila. ...	" SARA RUDDEN (2 votes).

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

House of Mercy T.-S. A., Pittsfield	Mrs. ANNA W. WOODWORTH.
New England Hospital T.-S. A., Roxbury	Miss LINDA RICHARDS.
Old Dominion Hospital T.-S. A., Richmond	" C. V. AUSTIN.
St. Luke's Hospital T.-S. A., South Bethlehem	" V. WHITE.

Total, 52 Delegates—61 votes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16 AND 17, 1901

First Day—Monday, September 16, 1901.

FIRST SESSION.

Nine A.M.—Presentation of credentials, payment of annual dues, and registration of delegates.

Ten A.M.—The convention was opened by the president, Mrs. Hunter Robb. The guests of honor upon the platform were Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, honorary president of the International Congress of Nurses, and the other foreign delegates to the Congress.

The president opened the meeting with the following remarks:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome the delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States. As you are all aware, it was decided at our last annual meeting that the next one should be held in Buffalo, September 16, that it should be purely business in character, and that no papers and discussions should be prepared, as we shall have the pleasure of listening to the programme of the International Congress of Nurses. We are required by our constitution to hold two meetings, one this morning and another to-morrow morning. During these sessions the necessary business will be transacted."

The roll was then called, and the secretary requested that in responding each delegate should announce the number of votes she represents.

PRESIDENT.—It is in order before passing to the business of the convention to express our sorrow at the death of the President of the United States, Mr. McKinley. I will ask Miss Richards to present a resolution.

Miss Richards offered the following resolution:

"To Mrs. William McKinley.

"The members of the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, now in session, desire to express their deepest sympathy for you in your great sorrow."

The president asked the members to signify their approval by standing.

Miss Palmer moved that this resolution be sent by telegram to Mrs. McKinley. This motion was seconded and carried, and the president appointed Miss Damer a committee to put it into execution.

Reports from the standing committees were then called for.

Miss Damer, the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, reported as follows:

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: The report of your committee this year is a very simple matter, as the committee meetings of the various societies of the nurses were all combined. The most important consideration was the accommodation of delegates attending this convention. The local Committee of Arrangements has been working all summer planning and arranging for these delegates, and quite a large number have been provided for. We have

tried to plan to care for all. We also procured rooms in this building, which is owned by the various organizations of women of Buffalo, and have secured the hall for the week, so that all the other meetings will be held here. Arrangements have been made for several social functions during the week; possibly some of these will now be changed, but your committee will report later about this."

PRESIDENT.—Miss Damer was appointed the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements with the privilege of appointing her own associates. Perhaps it will be of interest to the delegates to know who have assisted her.

MISS DAMER.—The arrangements for the Associated Alumnae were made by Mrs. Morley, Miss Simpson, Miss McKinnon, Miss Greenwood, and Miss Goodwin, who has been superintendent of one of the hospitals here, but has now left Buffalo; but the majority of the work has been done by the officers and a few members of the Nurses' Association of Buffalo.

No remarks being offered on Miss Damer's report, the secretary's report was presented and accepted without reading, as it had already appeared in the annual report.

The president next called for the report of the Executive Committee, and it was announced that the year ended May, 1901, but, owing to the fact that the annual meeting had not been held at that time, extra meetings had been called since to attend to accumulated business.

The report was read by the secretary as follows:

"TO THE DELEGATES AND PERMANENT MEMBERS: The Executive Committee begs to present herewith a summary of its work for 1900 and 1901. The first committee meeting was held January 2, 1901, at the Post-Graduate Club in New York, when the correspondence of the summer and autumn was gone over and disposed of. Among other letters there was one from Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, acknowledging her election to honorary membership, which the secretary was instructed to read at the convention.

"Many admirable topics for papers and discussions sent in by the various associations were accepted and placed on file for further consideration next year.

"The question of enlarging the Executive Committee was discussed, but nothing was definitely decided upon.

"Applications for membership from the Alumnae of the Women's Memorial Hospital of Brooklyn and Dr. Price's Hospital of Philadelphia were considered. As they did not meet the requirements of the association, they were not accepted. The secretary was instructed to send them a copy of the constitution and to write, explaining why they were not eligible.

"The application of St. Luke's, Bethlehem, Pa., was accepted for associate membership.

"St. Luke's Hospital Alumnae of St. Paul, Minn., and the Orange Memorial of New Jersey were admitted to full membership.

"Your secretary reported that the secretary of the Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses had been communicated with and that that society was ready to coöperate with us in affiliating with the National Council of Women. Mrs. Robb, the president, then appointed Miss Healy and Miss Thornton to represent the Associated Alumnae on the committee in accordance with the motion to that effect passed by the convention.

"The committee then went into session with the Congress Committee.

"On January 3, 1901, a second meeting was held at the Post-Graduate Club, New York City.

"At that meeting it was decided to send ten dollars to the secretary of the International Congress to help defray the expenses incident upon its organization, and to forward one hundred dollars to the treasurer of the International Congress of Nurses in order to help create a fund for the entertainment of foreign delegates, this last amount to be obtained by asking each alumnae to contribute three dollars; also to forward to the treasurer of the National Council of Women one-half of the thirty-three and one-third dollars, our portion of the initiation fee

TAMAR E. HEAVY, treasurer, in account with the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States,
April 27, 1900, to May 1, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand April 27, 1900	\$161 27
Initiation fees to date	\$30 00
Annual dues to date	183 50
Sale of Third Annual Reports	267 80
Tax towards entertainment fund	60 00
From Superintendents' Association, half of entrance fee to National Council of Women	16 67
A returned check	5 00
Interest on bank account to date	2 00
Balance from division of expense	56
	585 53

Audited and found correct May 11, 1901, by
Byron Horton, 101 East 23d St.,
New York.

\$746 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent of rooms for Third Annual Convention	\$30 00
Expenses of president incurred in attending spe- cial, also Executive Committee meetings	33 67
Expenses of vice-president	5 60
Secretary, for incidental expenses	10 00
Treasurer, for stamps, stationery, and tax upon out- of-town checks	5 81
Printing of programmes, etc.	24 75
Printing of Third Annual Reports	291 50
Expenses of Arrangement Committee	4 25
Auditing books	3 00
Interest on loan	4 00
Railroad Association, for services of agent	5 50
Payment of loan with interest to date	102 00
Expenses towards "International Congress"	10 00
Entrance fee to National Council of Women	33 34
Item left over from division of expense	4 70
Stenographer, for copying and typewriting proceed- ings of Third Annual Convention	30 00
Protested check	5 00
Stamped stationery	4 26
	\$607 38
Balance on hand May 1, 1901	139 42
	\$746 80

for membership in that society. The committee then adjourned and went into session with the Congress Committee.

"During the summer applications from the Alumnae of the Lebanon Hospital of New York and the Clinton, Mass., Hospital were considered, but as the course in both schools was only two years and pupils are sent out to private duty, they were not accepted.

"Applications from the Alumnae of the Rochester Homœopathic, the Columbia and Children's of Washington, the Grace Hospital of Detroit, the Hartford Hospital, the Buffalo General, and the Hospital of the Good Shepherd of Syracuse were passed upon and they were accepted to full membership.

"This closes the work for the year 1900 and 1901, but owing to the fact that no annual meeting was held in the spring, and in order to attend to accumulated business, a special executive session was called for September 14 at Buffalo. At this meeting, held at Castle Inn, a letter was read from the Graduate Nurses' Association of the State of Illinois inviting the Associated Alumnae to hold its next annual meeting at Chicago. The secretary was instructed to present the matter to the delegates.

"A letter of the same purport was read inviting the association to hold its next meeting at Detroit, signed by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The secretary was instructed to answer this by saying that we already had an invitation to consider for the next year. The application of the Polyclinic of Philadelphia was considered and it was admitted to associate membership, thus making forty-four societies that are affiliated with the national association, giving us a membership of about three thousand five hundred nurses.

"The question of enlarging the Executive Committee was again brought up, and it was decided to place before the assembly the need for a Committee upon Revision of the Constitution in order to bring this about."

The president asked if there were any remarks on the report, and none being offered, it was announced that the report would stand approved.

The president called for the treasurer's report, which was read by Miss Healy. (See page 309.)

Upon the announcement by the president that the bills had been audited and found correct it was moved and seconded that the treasurer's report be accepted. Carried.

PRESIDENT.—I desire to state that in connection with the treasurer's report we have had some difficulty in collecting the cost of the reports ordered by the various alumnae, and in some instances it has been impossible for the members of the alumnae to understand why they are charged for their reports; as they are quite expensive, it was decided that a nominal charge of ten cents be made with the hope that we might cover the expense of the printing. We cannot afford an annual report unless the alumnae are willing to purchase them at a small cost. Also, so far as information of this character is concerned, I would like to remind you again that it is important that each individual member of the alumnae should have in her possession a report of each annual meeting. It is also necessary from time to time to refresh your memories of each annual meeting, and then it will not be necessary to ask why such and such things are done, why such steps are taken. There has been a very wide correspondence upon this subject. This has been carried on with the idea of instructing each individual member as to what has been done by the association. We know that, so far as the first annual report is concerned, we have still a great number on hand, and so it cannot be possible that all of the members obtained a copy of the proceedings of the first convention. We sent an order for about one hundred copies of the second annual report over and above one for each member; those have nearly all been distributed. This method we adopted with the third report, and those too have been disposed of; but we also feel that all members who have not possessed them-

selves of a copy of the first annual report should do so in order to make themselves conversant with the workings of the association from its beginning.

MISS PALMER.—Would it not be possible to print the report in the *JOURNAL* at less expense?

PRESIDENT.—That question was discussed by the Executive Committee. We consider it very important that each member should have some way of knowing what is done at the annual meetings, and until we are quite sure that each member of the alumnae subscribes for the *JOURNAL* we do not think it ought to appear only in the *JOURNAL*, as we still feel that it is most important that the individual members shall be supplied with the proceedings of all meetings.

MISS DOCK.—If the members do not buy the reports, then we do not succeed, after all, in getting the reports in the members' hands. We may have them in two forms.

PRESIDENT.—With the exception of the first year, the reports have nearly all been ordered by the alumnae.

MISS SCHENCK.—They have been bought by the associations, but one-half the members do not get them, and then we have the expense to bear. I do not think we sold one-quarter of ours.

MISS WALTON.—Would it not be an excellent way of getting *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL* into the homes of the nurses to have these reports printed in the *JOURNAL*, as it would advertise the *JOURNAL* as well as secure the printing of the reports?

PRESIDENT.—We do think it might be one way to make the nurses take the *JOURNAL*, but we desire that there should be no objection on the part of any member. We also feel that the Executive Committee should be protected, in so far as conducting the business of the association is concerned, by having some method by which we may reach the individual; moreover, it is most important to hold and to work up individual interest in our association affairs. Everything hinges on that. If we do not take every means in our power to foster this individual interest we cannot very well succeed.

DR. HUGHES.—I would like to suggest, in regard to the report, that a certain number of reprints be engaged from *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL* and distributed by the Associated Alumnae, and in that way they could be furnished at a very small expense, and in some way the members may receive copies. I think there are very many people in the world as busy as myself, who do not have time to read so much. The reprints from *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* reach the point.

MISS HAY.—It seems to me that the plan adopted by our school is a good one. We ask for enough more to pay for the annual report, each member realizing that she is a member of the Associated Alumnae; it is a part of the regular annual expense. For this much we ask every member of our Alumnae Association. But could we insist upon their taking even one copy of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*? I think not. They understand that this report is a part of the regular expense.

MISS DOCK.—As an Associated Alumnae with the *AMERICAN JOURNAL* the official organ, I cannot understand why they should not expect it to be an official report. It seems to me that it would simplify things if their official organ were a medium of their report.

MISS CARR.—I think that Miss Dock is right, but Miss Hughes's plan seems to be much the better one. Our Alumnae Association also includes in its dues a tax for the report, so that each member gets a copy, but if the cost of printing the report could be reduced, I think that Miss Hay's plan would be very much

the best. It is almost impossible to compel each member to take the JOURNAL whether she wishes to or not.

MISS RUDDEN.—At our second meeting last year we found it to be just as you say,—we could not get rid of our reports. As a consequence, we raised our dues; we made them one dollar and twenty-five cents instead of one dollar, which covered the expense. I heard one of the ladies say that something of that kind could be done. Speaking of the JOURNAL, we are paying twenty cents a number for it, and there are a great many nurses who do not read it, who are not subscribers, but if a ten-cent report be sent to them, they will read it.

MISS PALMER.—The reprints could be gotten out very cheaply.

PRESIDENT.—As Miss Dock suggests, what we hope is to have, so far as possible, the subscription list of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING include the membership of every nurse of the association. Miss Dock says that it is the custom in some societies to furnish the annual report gratis. I know some medical societies do this. Five dollars membership fee a year is charged, which includes the report. The possibility of such a plan was discussed by your Executive Committee, and it was thought that for some time to come we would not be able to make such large demands on our members.

DR. HUGHES.—I move that the next annual report be printed by THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING in the form of reprints, to be furnished to the Associated Alumnae in sufficient number so that each member will possess one.

This motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT.—With reference to our being able to dispose of the copies ordered of the report, I think that it all depends upon the amount of interest we are able to work up, the amount of pride and interest that the officers take in the society and in making the individual members feel the importance of taking the report.

MISS McISAAC.—At present there are three societies which have raised their dues to include their reports. Cannot all delegates be asked to try to induce their societies to adopt this plan?

MISS BARNARD.—I move that ten cents extra be charged to the annual dues of all societies, the delegates to submit this to their various associations. Seconded.

DR. HUGHES.—I would like that motion to be voted down. I would like to leave the matter to the intelligence of each member here, and allow each one to do as she wishes. Rates are different. Ten cents will buy more in a little town in Maine than it would in Buffalo. I hope the motion will not prevail, and that each association will be governed by its circumstances.

PRESIDENT.—This suggestion will have to take the form of an amendment.

MISS QUINN.—I suggest that the reprints be sent direct from the place where they are printed, and that the cost be sent to each association. I hope the motion of the lady here will be voted down; that each society will take care of its members.

MISS BARNARD.—I think that the suggestion is very wise. Don't you think that we had better leave it to the individual intelligence of the whole body of the Alumnae Association, and in that way let the members act for themselves? Then, if the reprints can be gotten out very much more cheaply, let it be done. My motion was not intended to be understood the way it was.

DR. HUGHES.—I would be very much pleased to have the member withdraw her motion.

A vote was taken and the motion was declared lost.

In the absence of its chairman, the secretary read the annual report of the Printing Committee, as follows:

"The Third Annual Report of the association was printed in Cleveland, O., and sent to the members in the late summer. Much gratitude is due our president, Mrs. Hunter Robb, for personally supervising the work. These copies were printed at a cost of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents; programmes for the third annual convention, twenty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

"Respectfully submitted,

"SARAH R. JENNINGS,

"Chairman."

PRESIDENT.—The next in order is the report of the Committee on Affiliation with the National Council of Women, by Miss Dock, chairman:

Report of the Committee on Affiliation of the Superintendents' Society with the Associated Alumnae:

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS: After the meeting of May, 1900, when affiliation of the Superintendents' Society with the Associated Alumnae had been moved by the latter for the purpose of entering the National Council of Women of the United States, and, further, to be ready to enter into international relations with nurses of other countries, the secretary of the Superintendents' Society received an overwhelming vote of the members in favor of affiliation, and the president and vice-president, Miss Keating and Miss Merritt, were chosen as its two representatives on a Federation Committee. The alumnae chose Miss Thornton and Miss Healy, their secretary and treasurer, and these four members chose Miss Dock as the fifth member and to act as secretary pro tem.

"This committee accordingly wrote to Mrs. Gaffney, the president of the National Council of Women of the United States, sending the dues, and making formal application for membership. The dues, which are thirty-three and one-third dollars a year, are shared by the Superintendents and the Alumnae.

"We received a cordial reply from Mrs. Gaffney, welcoming us into the National Council of Women of the United States, also in due time notice that we were entitled to two delegates to the annual executive meeting of the same in Buffalo, on September 11, 12, and 13.

"The committee selected Miss Keating and Miss Palmer, the latter of whom was obliged at a late minute to decline. Our delegate was asked to present a report of nursing in America, with the aims of nursing and the place of nurses as social reform factors.

"We are to understand that the National Council of Women does not look upon us as two bodies, but as one, the federation, a national body, the parts or constituents of which may be made up as we please.

"This national federation is entitled to two delegates, and we are not, as some have supposed, to send two as from the Superintendents' branch and two from the Alumnae branch.

"For the comprehension of the National Council of Women, and for the facilitation of our own work, we should decide upon an organization of the central committee of five, which will make one member the president of the federation and another the secretary.

"This president will be the one who, under the rules of the National Council of Women, is required always to be one of the two delegates, either in person or by proxy. The second delegate may be selected as we please.

"The only call made upon us for action was one asking if we agreed to the issue of a Bulletin by the National Council of Women, as described in the accompanying letters from Mrs. Spencer, the secretary, and to this the committee replied in the affirmative.

"Respectfully submitted,

"EMMA J. KEATING,

"ISABEL MERRITT,

"MARY THORNTON,

"TAMAR HEALY,

"LAVINIA DOCK."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report. Are there any remarks?

A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the report be accepted.

MISS DOCK.—The committee would be glad if someone would make a motion that it organize.

DR. HUGHES.—I move that a committee be appointed to form an organization.

MISS DOCK.—The committee is formed, but not organized. The president and vice-president, the secretary and treasurer, with a fifth member at large, these five are the committee as formed, but we wish to authorize the committee to organize.

PRESIDENT.—At our last meeting it was decided that two members should be appointed from this association to confer with the two from the Superintendents', and these four should appoint the fifth and these five should form the committee. Miss Healy and Miss Thornton were appointed from our society; from the other society were Miss Keating and Miss Merritt, and these four appointed Miss Dock. They have completed the affiliation of our society with the National Council of Women of the United States. This committee now wishes to proceed to organize for the transaction of the necessary business.

MISS DAMER.—I move that this committee be given authority to organize for necessary business.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT.—This committee will report each year to our society. Since the affiliation there has been one convention, held in Buffalo, September 11, 12, and 13. Our Committee on Affiliation was requested to send delegates, one to represent our association and one the Society of Superintendents. Our delegate was Miss Palmer, but Miss Palmer not being able to act, Miss Keating was chosen to take her place, and we will now listen to the report of our delegate to the National Council of Women.

The following is the report of Miss Keating, the delegate to the National Council of Women:

"The National Council of Women met at Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., September 11, 12, and 13, 1901.

"There are twenty-five affiliated organizations and councils, and eleven of these bodies were represented by delegates. It was a week of uncertainty in our city, and it was shown in the attendance at the Executive Council. Mrs. F. H. Gaffney, of New York, presided at all of the meetings, and the only other officers present were Mrs. M. T. Peck, of Iowa, vice-president, and Kate Waller Barrett, Washington, corresponding secretary. The first recording secretary was forced by the illness and death of her mother to resign, and Mrs. Wells, second recording secretary, and Mrs. Solomon, treasurer, were absent because of illness in their families. A recording secretary was appointed pro tem., Mrs. D. P. Glazier, of Iowa.

"Mrs. Fannie Humphrey Gaffney made an able address, in which she advocated peace and arbitration on all questions.

"A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy, good-will, and cheer to President and Mrs. McKinley to present for the sanction of the council at the afternoon meeting, Mrs. Carrie Chapman, chairman.

"The council pin has been procured and is on sale for seventy-five cents. Any member belonging to an affiliated organization is entitled to wear it. It is an enamelled pin bearing the seal of the organization, a torch shedding its rays of light. Underneath is the motto 'Lead, kindly light,' and above is 'National Council of Women.' It is expected that each affiliated organization will order at least one dozen of these pins, and it was arranged that organizations can get them for eight dollars per dozen instead of nine dollars. A Resolution Committee

of one member from each organization represented was formed. Three resolutions were presented.

"First, the appointment of women on all commissions for consideration of marriage and divorce; second, to lessen immigration to this country; third, against exemption of church property from taxation.

"The council warmly endorsed the resolution in reference to marriage and divorce.

"The meeting on Thursday, September 12, at two P.M., was held in the Temple of Music on the Exposition grounds. The president was again requested to give her opening address, after which Miss Susan B. Anthony delighted the audience by speaking a short time on 'The Council Idea.' The resolution on marriage and divorce was read and approved warmly, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw made able addresses in favor of it. The meeting adjourned at half-past three, and the members were afterwards received by the Women's Board in the Club Building on the grounds. On the last day Miss E. Fisher, of Delphi, Ind., gave an exhibit of a style of making hygienic underwear on which she had worked and studied for six years. At the executive session following the exhibit it was decided that the executive session of the triennial to be held in Washington next February should take place on Saturday, February 22, and that the triennial should occupy the time of the entire week following.

"At the last meeting, Friday evening, September 13, Mrs. Sewall, Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, of England, and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw spoke on 'International Relationships,' and Mrs. Sewall took pleasure in introducing a representative of the commission from Hayti, or San Domingo, W. I., and also one from Chili, S. A., who made a few remarks on the progress of their respective countries, a larger part of which was due to women's efforts. The meeting was very interesting and instructive, but the feeling comes to me that we have so much to accomplish in our profession that we can scarcely allot the necessary time to the outside work that organizations with which we are affiliated will demand."

It was moved and seconded that Miss Keating's report as delegate to the National Council of Women be accepted. Carried.

MISS PALMER.—I think I owe this association an apology for failing to represent them as I promised to do, but I am sure I was very ably represented there by Miss Keating. I think the mistake we are making is that all the work of this organization is being done by a small circle of women. There is a large army of young nurses who have had better training than the majority of the older ones, and they should do some of the work instead of leaving so much to the older ones. Too much of the work is now being done by the superintendents. I believe that other organizations of women need us just as much as we need them. (Applause.) I think this affiliation should go on.

MISS RICHARDS.—Might I say that I believe that every step forward is the step that should be taken; that every time we draw back we cannot afford to remain? I feel with Miss Palmer that the younger women should take up the work. But we are ourselves partially to blame. We go on doing the work which is assigned us, and never think, perhaps, that the younger women could do it better. I think that we should get out of the way. (Applause.)

MISS BOSWALL.—The majority of nurses working for the profession are in charge of hospitals or in institution work of some kind. As for the private nurses, they are here and there and everywhere and are leading a most unsettled life. The majority of those in hospital work are older graduates, and the younger ones are doing the private nursing. It does not seem to me that our profession is a narrow one. There is a tendency to belong to too many organizations, and the value that might come from concentration is lost. It is possible to be very narrow and belong to many societies, and it is possible to be broad and belong to few. I think there is a great work for the women of to-day. It seems to me that our

work as nurses is enough for us to take up without affiliating with other associations, and taking up woman suffrage, and serving on Committees on Marriage and Divorce and Consumers' League, and all of those things in which women are interested. We can give them our support, but I do not think that we have much time to give them, and I do not see how the private nurse can come forward and do much work in societies. (Applause.)

MISS SCHENCK.—I understand that we already belong to the Council of Women.

MISS DOCK.—We cannot withdraw within three years, so we will have plenty of time to think it over.

MISS CARR.—I think, with Miss Palmer, that we are quite necessary to the Federation of Women, and that it is most important. I think that we represent the real work.

DR. HUGHES.—I think the point by Miss Palmer is well taken. Very few people know very much about nurses. I rejoice that the nurses have come to be a part of the National Council of Women. It seems to me that the National Council of Women needs us quite as much as the poor need the district nurse, and I hope we will continue members.

MISS McISAAC.—I think that the superintendents have a great deal to answer for, for the lack of work and interest taken. They do not take the interest in the alumnae associations they should, and the private nurse could do a great deal if she were helped to do it and shown how, and in this also I feel that the superintendents have much to answer for. (Applause.)

MRS. BEDFORD FENWICK.—I come here to-day entirely as a learner, and therefore I am not prepared in any way to speak, but this point which you have been discussing appears to me to be a very important one. I know that the time is very short. It appears to me that you cannot have a National Council of Women if you leave out the whole body of trained nurses. (Applause.) I think that we must all realize that the public cares to a very great extent and has a right to know how our affairs are conducted, and it is very necessary that we should learn these matters from experience, and it would save a great deal in the mind of the public if we told them, and if we learned, and they learn from the nurses themselves. I speak very feelingly on this subject, because in our own country, Great Britain, it is greatly needed. The public know very little, and they require enlightenment, and from the conversations I have had I believe the people in your country require enlightenment just as much as those in our own country at home. It has been my privilege to sit through two great international gatherings of women—one in Chicago and one in London. I feel that you should be affiliated with this International Council of Women, so that you can take your part. The meeting which took place in London in 1899 was one of the most valuable meetings of women that it was possible to hold. It was most educational and most broad. I am inclined to think we stay too closely to ourselves. I think that the women do not take many steps forward unless they become interested in public affairs. (Applause.)

MISS KEATING.—I do not mean to insinuate that we should not affiliate with the federation, but I think too much work is left to the busy superintendents. The nurses are very much appreciated in the National Council. Our meeting was hurried, and some of the reports were received without being read. The nurse delegates were called upon several times, but there was only a very short time to speak. The ethical significance of the coming Congress of Nurses was

realized. I think that a large number of those there are to stay over to attend the Congress Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The president announced that nominations were in order for a general delegate to the International Congress of Nurses.

Miss Richards was nominated by Dr. Hughes, seconded by Miss McIsaac.

Miss Richards thought a young member should have the nomination.

Miss Hay was nominated by Miss Dock, seconded by Miss Richards.

A standing vote was taken, Miss Richards receiving twenty-one and Miss Hay thirteen votes, whereupon Miss Richards was declared elected.

The secretary read the following letters as being of general interest:

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, BROOK STREET, W.

"Miss Mary E. Thornton, Secretary of Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

"DEAR MADAM: Your letter of May 29 has been forwarded to me here. I am sensible of the honor which the association has done me in electing me an honorary member, and I beg that you will express to the members of the association my high appreciation of their courtesy and my thanks for their action.

"Very truly yours,

"OLIVIA M. CUTTING.

"June 28."

"20 UPPER WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON.

"DEAR MRS. HAMPTON ROBB: I am informed by the honorable secretary of the committee of the International Nurses' Congress that they have arranged for a meeting of the Grand Council of the International Council of Nurses to be held in Buffalo on September 16 next at three P.M. May I hope that you will convey to the members of the National Associated Alumnae a cordial invitation to be present on this occasion, at which a report of the organization work and aims of the International Council will be presented, and also short reports on the condition of nursing in the following countries will be received: The United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Egypt, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Brazil, and Japan.

"I am, dear Mrs. Robb,

"Yours faithfully,

"ETHEL L. FENWICK,

"President International Council of Nurses."

"CHICAGO, September 9, 1901.

"To the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States.

"The Graduate Nurses' Association of the State of Illinois extend a cordial invitation to the Trained Nurses' Associated Alumnae to hold its next annual meeting in Chicago.

"CAROLINE SEIDENSTICKER,

"Secretary."

The president then called attention to the by-laws with reference to the Nominating Committee, Article X., Section 1, Subdivision C, and requested that her name be not put up for reelection.

After the announcement that the society had been invited by Dr. Roswell Parks to attend a clinic at the Buffalo General Hospital the next morning at ten o'clock, the meeting adjourned until September 17 at half-past nine A.M.

Tuesday, September 17, 1901.

SECOND SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at ten A.M., the president, Mrs. Hunter Robb, in the chair.

After the roll-call the president called for the report of the Committee on Arrangements.

MISS DAMER.—There is nothing further to report to-day. If there are still any delegates or visitors who have not found rooms, they may call at the Bureau of Information and they will have rooms assigned them.

PRESIDENT.—We will now proceed with the reports of the various committees. The next in order is that of the Committee on the Study Course. Miss Stone, the chairman, is not present, but has sent her report, which will be read by the secretary.

SECRETARY.—The following is the report of the Committee on the Study Course:

"To the Associated Alumnae.

"LADIES: Your Committee on the Course of Study presents the following report regarding the course recommended for the past winter and contained in the December number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING:

"Of the thirty-one associations holding full membership in the Associated Alumnae, twenty-seven responded to the request of the committee for information as to whether they had followed the whole or any part of the given course, sixteen reported work on entirely different lines, three reported no study whatever, seven failed to reply, five adopted part of the course, and four associations expect to follow the present course next year.

"In Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and New York the local associations combined, weekly meetings were held, and were well attended. In Brooklyn the entire time was given to the study of parliamentary law. In Philadelphia thirty lectures were held on current events. In New York the Nurses' Settlement and municipal institutions were visited, and lectures and clinics held at the various hospitals.

"The following suggestions were offered for the course next year: Sociology, dietetics, housekeeping, sanitary inspection, electricity as applied to the treatment of disease, hypnotism, and hydrotherapy.

"Respectfully submitted,

*"FRANCES A. STONE,
"Chairman."*

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report of the Committee on the Study Course. Are there any remarks?

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Carried.

PRESIDENT.—Are there any suggestions to be made for this course for next year, as to whether to continue or abandon it, or whether you found the course of assistance?

MISS KEITH.—I strongly urge that the study course be continued by the Associated Alumnae. I think that without the course we could not have accomplished one-third of what we did accomplish the last two winters.

MISS RUDDEN.—In our school we adopted the method outlined by the course. We did not get what we should, but it was not the fault of the alumnae, but the teachers. We spent a great deal of money in taking the course. We have this year decided that we will take a course of lectures from one of our own physicians and drop the course in current events.

PRESIDENT.—I think I am safe in telling the delegates that the Committee on the Study Course is very glad to have suggestions. It will help greatly in

making up the course, and the committee must begin right away to get the outline ready for the October number of the JOURNAL if possible.

MISS CARR.—I happen to be on that committee, and I think, just as the president has said, that the committee is very anxious to have suggestions from all the alumnae. Miss Stone took a great deal of trouble in writing to the presidents of the alumnae, and asked them if they had suggestions to make or topics to offer for the course of study, and we then added one or two ourselves. If the alumnae would send suggestions themselves it would help us very much.

PRESIDENT.—I hope the delegates will make this point emphatic in their reports.

MISS KEITH.—I would like to know how many there are here who can make a report as having taken the course in parliamentary law, and whether it was or was not satisfactory. We found it very satisfactory and learned a great deal from it, and I would like to know if the other associations benefited by it.

MISS VAN INGEN.—We found the course very helpful, and our meetings were greatly improved by it.

MISS CHAPPELL.—We found the course in parliamentary law very helpful and think we will continue it.

DR. PURMAN.—We were not able to carry out all of the work, as there was so much. The president could not attend to the business. The doctors gave lectures on various subjects and we gave lectures ourselves to the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Albans and to a mothers' club.

MISS KEITH.—It is the wish of the Boston delegates to hear some suggestions as to the course, and we have some suggestions we wish to make as soon as they are in order. I move that a committee be appointed to prepare a list of suggestions for study, and that that committee be appointed by the chair. Seconded, and upon vote carried.

PRESIDENT.—The next report is that of the Committee on Incorporation, by Miss Dock.

Miss Dock gave the report of the Committee on Incorporation, as follows:

"ALBANY, March 26, 1901.

"Miss L. L. Dock, 265 Henry Street, New York City.

"DEAR MISS DOCK: In reply to your letter of the 25th inst. I beg leave to inform you that you may incorporate your society under Article 2 of Chapter 559, Laws of 1895, known as the Membership Corporation Law. You can procure a blank membership certificate of incorporation from a law stationer in your city. We have no blank forms for sale or distribution. Our fees will be twelve dollars, including a certificate of filing, suitable for framing.

"Yours respectfully,

"JOHN T. McDONOUGH,

"Secretary of State."

"ALBANY, N. Y., June 20, 1901.

"Lavinia L. Dock, 265 Henry Street, New York City.

"DEAR MADAM: In reply to your letter of the 18th inst. I beg leave to inform you that a membership corporation cannot legally carry on business for pecuniary benefit.

"If the society has any surplus funds they can be invested for the benefit of the organization.

"Yours respectfully,

"JOHN T. McDONOUGH,

"Secretary of State."

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES: In accordance with the request of the officers of the Associated Alumnae that the matter of incorporating the association should be no longer delayed, your Committee on Incorporation secured a membership corporation charter in the State of New York which was filed at Albany April 18, 1901.

"The kind of a charter an association shall have is determined by its objects as set forth in its constitution. An association with objects similar to ours is only eligible for what is called a 'Membership Corporation' charter. Such a charter makes us as a body legally responsible for our acts, and legally able to hold property, but does not permit us to conduct a business for profit. This association could not, for instance, under its charter conduct the business of publishing THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING on a business basis. To do that under legal safeguards would require a different charter, such as is obtained by business firms, setting forth our purpose. This association can, however, buy and hold stock in the JOURNAL, and so practically control it through the voting power conferred upon stockholders by the law.

"Respectfully submitted,

"L. L. DOCK, Chairman,

"ISABEL MERRITT,

"E. D. AYRES,

"Committee."

"CHAPTER 559, LAWS OF 1895.

"*The Membership Corporation Law.*

"ARTICLE II.

"SECTION 30. Purposes for which corporations may be formed under this article: A membership corporation may be created under this article for any lawful purpose, except a purpose for which a corporation may be created under any other article of this chapter, or any other general law than this chapter.

"SECTION 31. Certificates of incorporation: Five or more persons may become a membership corporation for any one of the purposes for which a corporation may be formed under this article or for any two or more of such purposes of a kindred nature by making, acknowledging, and filing a certificate stating the particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed, each of which must be such as is authorized by this article; the name of the proposed corporation; the territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted; the town, village, or city in which its principal office is to be located, if it be then practicable to fix such location; the number of its directors, not less than three or more than thirty; the names and places of residence of the persons to be its directors until its first annual meeting.

"Such certificate shall not be filed without the written approval, endorsed thereupon or annexed thereto, of a justice of the Supreme Court. If such certificate specify among such purposes the care of orphan, pauper, or destitute children, the establishment or maintenance of a maternity hospital or lying-in asylum where women may be received, cared for, or treated during pregnancy or during or after delivery, or for boarding or keeping nursing children, the written approval of the State Board of Charities shall also be indorsed thereupon or annexed thereto before the filing thereof.

"On filing such certificate, in pursuance of law, the signers thereof, their associates and successors, shall be a corporation in accordance with the provisions of such certificate."

PRESIDENT.—As I understand it, we are incorporated as a membership society.

MISS DOCK.—As a membership society. Incorporation gives us rights that we would not otherwise have. It gives us the right to be sued and to sue, and a good many other rights.

Motion made and seconded that the incorporation report be accepted. It was carried.

PRESIDENT.—The next is the report of the Committee on Periodicals, by Miss Davis.

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY: The Comité on Periodicals beg to submit the following report:

"Now that a doubtful venture has been made a success, and the difficulties and discouragements that seemed so insurmountable have been overcome, a review of the preliminary steps may at this point be interesting.

"No sooner had the Society of Superintendents been formed, the first 'national organization' among nurses, than the need of a journal managed, edited, and owned by the women of the profession began to make itself felt.

"It took voice during and after the superintendents' meeting in Boston in 1895.

"At this time the Associated Alumnae was not in existence, but some preliminary steps were already being taken for its organization.

"A number of the members, in discussing the matter of an 'official organ' informally, were influenced by the late Miss Darche to postpone any definite decision until the organization of the Associated Alumnae should have been completed, as this was intended to be, as it is, the representative nursing body of the country.

"The following year at the superintendents' meeting in Philadelphia, the need having become still more pressing, there was further conference among a few interested members, and the scheme began to take definite form.

"Previous to this meeting Miss Palmer and myself had made some inquiries from publishing houses in Boston and Philadelphia.

"In Boston we met with no encouragement. In Philadelphia we found the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott Company cordially responsive to our inquiries, giving valuable suggestions and data from which to formulate definite plans of action.

"Before the next year the organization of the Associated Alumnae had been completed and the meetings of the two societies were held during the same week in Baltimore in 1898.

"At that alumnae meeting a Comité on Periodicals was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Robb, Miss M. E. Harrington, Miss Nutting, and Miss Palmer. From this comité no report is recorded.

"In the Annual Report of 1899 a comité consisting of Miss M. E. P. Davis, Miss H. Fulmer, Miss M. A. Nutting, Miss S. F. Palmer, and Miss M. W. Stevenson reported through Miss Stevenson that a meeting had been held on the evening of the first day of the convention, at which meeting two plans were suggested,—one to find someone to back the enterprise financially, and the other to form a joint-stock company. Your chairman, not having been present at the meeting, has only the data of the Annual Report of the Associated Alumnae, which does not show that any further steps were taken.

"Later in the year, having accepted the chairmanship of the comité, her first official act was to call a meeting in New York, January 3, 1900. Members present, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Robb, and the chairman. During the conference Miss Dock, Miss Maxwell, and Miss Merrit came in, and the outlines upon which the JOURNAL has been established were formulated, all of which was reported in detail at the meeting held in New York the following May.

"It will be remembered that at this meeting, after a discussion of the subject, it was voted that this comité be given full power to establish the magazine upon the lines which had been formulated, including the formation of the joint-stock company, if in the development of the plans this proved a necessity, and to be retained in office until such time as their services could be safely dispensed with.

"Armed with this authority, and during convention week, the comité met, decided on the name, and authorized the chairman and editor to go to Philadelphia for a final interview with the J. B. Lippincott Company before deciding upon a publishing house. The comité agreed that in an undertaking of this magnitude, in which all of the workers were without experience, we must have the advice and support of a publisher cordially in sympathy with our plans. The J. B. Lippincott Company was selected as much on that account as on its financial terms at a meeting held in Boston in August.

"The people who had sent in their subscriptions four or five months in advance began to grow impatient of delay. It was therefore given out that the first number should appear in October, 1900.

"Our editor at this time held the position of superintendent of a busy hospital, and in order to give the necessary time to this new work obtained from her managers a four-months' leave of absence and devoted this time to the issuing, with its consequent business and correspondence, of the first three numbers of the JOURNAL.

"When we were ready to go to press with the first number your chairman turned over to the J. B. Lippincott Company eleven hundred and sixty-two dollars, the proceeds of the subscription list obtained by her, since which time this firm has assumed the business management.

"The monthly statements show that the JOURNAL has paid the cost of its manufacture, which includes printing, paper, mailing, business management, and incidental expenses, but leaves no balance on hand at the end of the year.

"Instead of the work of the editor decreasing with experience, as might have been anticipated with the growth of the JOURNAL, it became manifestly heavier, and at the same time her work in the hospital became exceptionally difficult, owing to a variety of causes that were felt by all the hospitals throughout the country, and she notified your chairman that it was fast becoming a physical impossibility for her to continue the two lines of work.

"As a number of *alumnæ* associations and individual members who were interested had forwarded money for shares of stock, it became necessary at this juncture to call them together to organize and incorporate the stock company and to determine whether or not the salary of the editor should be paid from this reserve fund.

"The meeting was called in Boston April 20, 1901, and the company was organized by giving a name and electing officers.

"Realizing that very few of the stockholders could be present, an opportunity had been given to send their proxies for the choice of editor with the expressions of their opinions in regard to the amount of the salary of the editor.

"The vote was that the present editor be retained at a salary that would make it possible to devote her entire time to the JOURNAL. Seventeen out of twenty-one were in favor of immediate incorporation, so as to put the company in a position to legally assume the liabilities of the JOURNAL, its receipts and expenditures, and to be able to turn over to the Associated *Alumnæ* in a legal manner all the business of the JOURNAL whenever that body found itself in condition to assume it and reimburse the stockholders.

"In closing we wish to commend the work done by the various editors of the JOURNAL and to thank them for their prompt and loyal assistance in this venture.

"We also wish to thank all who have so cordially responded to our appeals for support, and to say that the future success of the JOURNAL depends absolutely on the coöperation of the members of the *alumnæ* societies. 'With them we stand; without them we fall.'

"The statement of our financial condition just submitted at the close of the business year, while in a way a matter of congratulation, shows that if we are to continue on the same liberal lines, renewals must be made promptly and the subscription list largely increased during the coming year.

"Your committee would recommend that the most important work of the *alumnæ* associations during the coming year should be the building up of this our official organ both financially and professionally.

"With a liberal income the JOURNAL can be made of greater value to the profession, its power for good being limited only by its finances. The time has passed when the assistant editors and officers of the company should be expected to do any more work without some compensation. We have been very fortunate in having had an abundance of material for which no remuneration was demanded, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

"The finance problem could easily be met if each *alumnæ* member subscribes and uses her influence to induce a friend to do the same.

"Respectfully submitted,

"M. E. P. DAVIS,

"Chairman."

PRESIDENT.—You have heard the report of the chairman of the Committee on Periodicals. Are there any remarks or any questions to ask about the report before its acceptance?

MISS WALTON.—May I ask how many subscriptions there are to the JOURNAL? Have you any idea of the number of subscriptions?

MISS DAVIS.—We consider it not quite the proper thing to be given publicly. Upon motion, which was seconded, the report was accepted.

PRESIDENT.—Do you wish to have a discussion on the subject of the magazine before going on with other business? I should like to ask Miss Davis if she can tell us what sum the Associated Alumnae should raise before it can think of buying the magazine?

MISS DAVIS.—I hadn't thought of that at all, their buying it out and out. I don't know who they would buy it from. All they are asked to do is to take it and reimburse the stockholders, if they wish to be reimbursed.

PRESIDENT.—Of course, this stock was subscribed for, and in addition I suppose we should have a certain reserve fund; for instance, if the alumnae wishes to have the magazine become its property, then it would be necessary not only to raise money enough to reimburse the stockholders, if they wish to be reimbursed, but also to have a reserve fund.

MISS DAVIS.—We would have to give the one hundred dollars to each one or the one hundred dollars with the interest. Whatever they have subscribed we would give back to each.

PRESIDENT.—If all wish to be reimbursed, that would mean that we would have to raise two thousand one hundred dollars, and then, in addition to that, would we not have to have a reserve fund?

MISS DAVIS.—That would come altogether in your sale of stock; it is not limited.

PRESIDENT.—If the magazine belongs to the Associated Alumnae, then we would not have any stockholders.

MISS DAVIS.—We have nothing to do with this stock company after it turns its business over to you.

PRESIDENT.—Supposing we were to buy in the shares of stock for the alumnae just as they stand?

MISS DAVIS.—You would have to have two thousand one hundred dollars to reimburse your stockholders, and then just as much as you wish to sell. You would still have the subscription list and the advertisements, but we have nothing in the hands of J. B. Lippincott Company to go on with; all we have is this reserve fund.

PRESIDENT.—How much more do you think we ought to subscribe or raise in order to make us feel secure?

MISS DAVIS.—We would want double the amount that it has taken to run the magazine.

PRESIDENT.—We would have to raise about ten thousand dollars to make it safe?

MISS DAVIS.—Not less than that. But there is a stockholders' meeting called for Thursday, and a committee meeting with it. The hour and place has not been mentioned. The financial report will be made at that meeting, and all of the stockholders are to be there.

MISS DOCK.—There are a great many of the delegates who do not understand the business terms. I think there are a great many of the delegates who think Miss Davis does not make the subject clear.

MISS CABR.—We would like to have Miss Davis tell us why the delegates should not know the number of subscribers.

MISS DAVIS.—There is no objection whatever to the delegates knowing, but we do not want the public, the whole world, to know it, as that would be unbusiness like.

MISS CARR.—Is there any business reason why the number of subscribers should not be given out?

MISS DAVIS.—We have reason for not wishing it to be made public.

MISS WALTON.—I asked that question, and I wish to retract it, for I understand that you have not had your annual business meeting. It seems to me that there are a great many matters that the Associated Alumnae has nothing whatever to do with. We cannot expect to know all the details unless we are stockholders.

PRESIDENT.—You have appointed a committee and they will know, and if they do not, then they should know the reason why.

MISS CARR.—I would like to know why the delegates should not know the ordinary business reason why this should not be known?

MISS DAVIS.—I cannot quite see why they want to know the workings of the Finance Committee.

MISS PALMER.—I think all this can be very easily understood if you know anything about business. Miss Davis would inform each alumnae individually, but the objection is, we do not want to stand up here and give to all the world all of our financial standing. It would be most unbusinesslike.

MISS CARR.—Then the reasons, as far as I understand them, are that it is a statement that it would be very unwise to give to the world,—the number of subscriptions to any paper. As I understand, a great part of the revenue of the JOURNAL is the advertising it has, and the more advertising it gets the more money the JOURNAL would have to expend, and if the outside world feels pretty sure there is a large subscription list they would be more ready to send their advertising.

MISS PALMER.—I had some curiosity to know how many of the subscribers to the JOURNAL were alumnae members, and I asked the publishers to check off on the old Alumnae Report of 1899 the names to be found on the subscription-book. This comparison showed that our subscribers are not in any way limited to alumnae members, but that we are being supported by nurses from all over the world, the alumnae members comprising a small proportion of the total number. This goes to show that the alumnae members are not realizing their responsibility to the JOURNAL as they should.

PRESIDENT.—The points I would like to have the delegates understand in connection with the magazine are as follows: That the magazine is at the present time the official organ of the Associated Alumnae,—that is, all of our reports and all of our business and everything must go through its pages,—but that it really belongs to a stock company numbering now twenty-one members, each of whom has subscribed one hundred dollars with the exception of two alumnae, who subscribed two hundred dollars apiece, but all the rest are individual subscriptions for one hundred dollars each. Now, if you wish to have the magazine not only the official organ, but also the property of the Associated Alumnae, there are two things which you must do, one is to enlarge the subscription list just as much as possible, bring it up into the thousands as far as you can, each member bringing in one or more subscribers; then there will be no doubt about the magazine taking care of itself; but, as Miss Davis tells us, in addition to that we will have to get money enough to reimburse the stockholders in order to own the magazine. For this we would have something like two thousand five hundred

dollars to raise, and in addition to that we would have to have a sinking fund. You would have to raise from eight to ten thousand dollars to really own your magazine. It is just as well not to consider your subscription list and your advertisements, because there would be plenty of ways to spend that money without using any of it for a sinking fund. If you owned your magazine, it would then be conducted by a Board of Directors appointed by yourselves. I think it is worth working for, but until that time comes you will have to have, as you now have, a Committee on Periodicals. Last year you appointed that committee to stand so long as it seemed necessary, and it is necessary that that committee should stand until you own the magazine, if you wish to own it. I do not know whether you wish to own the magazine or not, but if you do, that committee should stand until you raise the money. If you wish ultimately to own your magazine, your Committee on Periodicals will still stand; if you do not wish to, the work of your committee is now at an end. The charter that Miss Dock read is sufficient for the time being. There is no reason why we should have that changed until the time comes. When you have raised your money and are ready to take your magazine, then another charter can very well be arranged for.

MISS PALMER.—I think perhaps it would be well to say that the stock company is composed, so far as I know, entirely of alumnae societies or members who have taken stock, and the officers of the stock company are also alumnae members. I do not think that there is any intention of allowing any part of the business of the corporation to go outside of the members of the society.

PRESIDENT.—Would it not be necessary to reincorporate?

MISS DOCK.—Yes, a necessity.

MISS SCHENCK.—I move that the committee stands for at least another year.

MISS DAVIS.—I would like to say that if the present committee is reappointed it will have to be until the alumnae takes the business off our hands.

MISS SCHENCK.—I would like to change my motion so that the committee stands until the business is taken out of the hands of the stock company, or until the magazine becomes the property of the alumnae, or until such time as the alumnae wishes to definitely give the magazine up.

The motion was seconded and carried.

MISS PALMER.—I think one reason why the subscription list among the alumnae members is so small is because this first year we have been concentrated on one thing, and that has been to give the JOURNAL a good professional standing; we wanted to make it useful, and so long as we have had money enough from month to month to pay our bills we have not tried to advance the subscription lists,—we are busy women. Now this second year every one must make a very great effort to work for the subscription list. We have not had agents anywhere. We have not had anyone to represent us, and everything that has been done has been done by the business manager in Philadelphia. It seems to me that it would be a good plan if each delegate of each society represented here would go back home and send to me the name of a reliable nurse in her State who would act as our agent and canvass that State thoroughly among the nurses in it, whether she is an alumnae member or not, doing it on a small commission. We have to pay outsiders fifty cents on every two dollars if we employ men or women who canvass. It seems to me that our own alumnae members might do it for one-half of that amount, and I think a great many would be interested in this. That is my suggestion. The question of the amount can be raised if you think it best, but I believe that is the step for us to take, and that each society represented here might send us the names of reliable women who could be induced to conduct that

matter and keep a correct account of the list and send it in to Philadelphia, and in this way work up the list a great deal.

MISS DOCK.—I think we expect too much of the nurse, and I am sorry to say that nurses are very unbusinesslike, and I think it would be very much better to pay a good business man as agent to canvass and get subscriptions for us. Nurses are too unreliable about such things.

MISS RICHARDS.—I have had a letter from one nurse asking if she could get up subscriptions just in this way.

MISS DAVIS.—I think this is a matter for the committee.

PRESIDENT.—At the same time, I think that it is well for the delegates to take Miss Palmer's suggestion back to their alumnae.

MISS PALMER.—I only make it as a suggestion.

MISS DAVIS.—Before closing the subject of the magazine I wish to announce that the stockholders will hold a meeting here to-morrow evening.

PRESIDENT.—We have left over as unfinished business from last year the question of pooling expenses. The question is now open for discussion whether we shall pool delegates' expenses, or shall we have each alumnae meet its own expenses?

MISS DAMER.—I move that each alumnae pays the expenses of its own delegate.

Motion seconded.

MISS KEITH.—It seems to me that it would make a great deal of difference where our meetings are held.

PRESIDENT.—Before we decide on the pooling of expenses it might be just as well for us to first decide where we shall hold our next meeting,—in New York or Chicago?

MISS DOLLIVER.—May I ask whether the pooling is for the coming year or whether it is to be adopted permanently?

PRESIDENT.—Shall it be permanent, or from year to year? I think the idea was that it would be permanent.

MISS BARNARD.—Has it ever been definitely decided whether New York is a permanent meeting-place or not?

PRESIDENT.—It was decided that we should make New York our business head-quarters, with the understanding that we should make visits to other parts of the country, but our secretary and treasurer should be selected from New York City or vicinity in order to facilitate business. But the decision leaves us at liberty to appoint a place of meeting from year to year. Afterwards in the executive meeting we decided that every two or three years we would make a visit to some of the other cities, not every year, but every two or three years, Chicago, Boston, or some other place.

MISS BARNARD.—I suppose that on deciding on a place of meeting we should make the expense as little as possible. Last year we had a full delegation, each association sending its full number of delegates; previous to that we had only one delegate from each.

PRESIDENT.—The Congress has been a great inducement this year. Last year, if there were forty-eight or fifty delegates present, that means that that number of women understand very much more definitely than any report could make them understand what we are trying to do; the more delegates sent from every school, the greater the interest in your home alumnae.

MISS SCHENCK.—If this question is in order, does it make it more expensive for small societies when expenses are pooled?

MISS BARNARD.—Not if they would send a delegate anyway.

PRESIDENT.—I think we cannot carry this discussion any further, as it is nearly twelve o'clock. I will ask the delegates to say where they wish to hold the next annual meeting, which takes place in May. Do you wish to go to Chicago or New York?

MISS DAMER.—I move that it be held in Chicago. I am a New York delegate, but I do not think it proper for us to hold all our meetings in New York. I think we should go over the country. Now, for instance, two years ago I went down to the alumnae meeting in New York and invited them to meet here this year, and two associations here joined the national association that they might be represented in this meeting, because it was going to meet here, and I think it will be the same in other cities, because only a few can come, and if we go over the country we get all the nurses interested, and many are able to attend when they would not if we met in one place all of the time.

The motion was seconded and carried that the next annual meeting be held in Chicago.

PRESIDENT.—I have a very pleasant announcement to make. It is that two of your alumnae have subscribed one hundred dollars each to help continue the Teacher's Course at Columbia University for the next year. I also beg to call your attention to the fact that an error was made on page 34 of last year's report, and I will ask the secretary to read her report on that point. It was an error on the part of the stenographer.

The secretary read her report on that point.

PRESIDENT.—The balloting for the officers is now in order. Will the Nominating Committee please read their report.

The report was read as follows:

"Report of Nominating Committee appointed by delegates to the National Associated Alumnae of the United States. Members of committee, Miss Drown, Miss Fulmer, and Miss Barnard, the latter requested by other members to act as chairman:

"Nominations:

"For president, Miss Idora Rose, Chicago; Miss Mary M. Riddle, Boston; Miss Annie Damer, Buffalo.

"First vice-president, Miss Helen Hay, Chicago; Miss Mary Smith, Detroit; Miss Anna Greenleas, Washington.

"Second vice-president, Miss E. C. Sanford, Rochester; Miss H. B. Fulmer, Chicago; Miss d'Arcy Stephens, Orange Memorial.

"Secretary, Miss M. E. Thornton.

"Treasurer, Miss Tamar Healy.

"It has been quite impossible to see nominees not present. Nominations from the floor would, of course, be in order.

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. BARNARD,
"Chairman."

PRESIDENT.—I think it would be very helpful if the Nominating Committee would state the merits of the nominees, so that the delegates may have an intelligent understanding as to their qualifications for officers.

MISS BARNARD.—Miss Idora Rose is nominated because we considered her very fit for the position, also because there seems to be a general impression that an officer should reside in that part of the country. She would be a most efficient representative. Miss Riddle was nominated because she was known to be by some of the members a very prominent woman in her profession. Miss Damer

was selected because she has shown herself to be very businesslike and efficient, and because she has done so much towards furthering the interest here. I think if we went through with their names one by one it would be very much the same way.

PRESIDENT.—Nominations from the floor are now in order.

MISS KEITH.—Last year at the meeting in New York there were eleven officers chosen, and not one from the New England States. This year there are eleven more officers to be chosen, and I find just one from New England among this number. We are perfectly satisfied with that one nomination, but I want to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that New England was not represented at all last year and has only one representative this year. I wish to withdraw the statement that there are eleven to be elected; there are five to be elected, and I notice there are eleven names presented; otherwise my statement is correct.

PRESIDENT.—I have just stated that nominations are in order from the floor. All have the privilege of nominating from their part of the country if they wish. No nominations being made from the floor, the ballots for voting were distributed.

While the ballots were being counted the business of the meeting was finished.

MISS MCISAAC.—I should like to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Associated Alumnae of the United States places upon its records this expression of gratification at the appointment of a trained nurse as the Superintendent of the United States Army Nurse Corps."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT.—In the report of your Executive Committee it was recommended that a Committee on Constitution be appointed. As the constitution now stands it is very difficult to live up to, and in some ways it is most misleading, and, altogether, it needs a revision from beginning to end, and I would like to request that a Committee on Revision be now appointed.

MISS KEITH.—I move that a committee be appointed by the chair.

PRESIDENT.—How large?

MISS KEITH.—Five. I move that the chair appoint a committee of five. The motion was seconded, and upon vote taken it was carried.

PRESIDENT.—We decided to hold our next meeting in Chicago. I would like to have a motion made as to whether you wish or do not wish to pool expenses and have it put to vote.

MISS CONNOR.—I move that for the next year the expenses be pooled. Not seconded.

MISS DAMER.—I move that the expenses of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Associated Alumnae be met by the individual alumnae associations.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT.—I think sometime since the secretary sent you a communication calling your attention to the fact that this meeting would be held in Buffalo, and the second part of the letter reads as follows: ". . . the position of nurses who are most desirable as members of our association, but because their schools have no alumnae organization are debarred from its privileges. It would be well for the associations to bring this matter before their members and to consider the advisability of establishing an auxiliary membership, giving all the privileges of the association except the vote." I think we ought to open it for discussion here to-day. May I ask if many applications have been received asking for this?

SECRETARY.—Not formal applications, but a great many nurses have come to see me.

PRESIDENT.—We will be glad to hear from any delegates who have been instructed by their alumnae. I have heard that the matter has been discussed very favorably.

MISS DAMER.—I think we should consider it, and I would move that this matter of auxiliary membership be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Barnard, chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following report of the vote for officers for the ensuing year:

President, Miss Annie Damer, Buffalo, N. Y. First vice-president, Miss Helen Hay, Chicago, Ill. Second vice-president, Miss Harriet Fulmer, Chicago, Ill. Treasurer, Miss Tamar E. Healy, Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary, Miss Mary E. Thornton, New York City.

As there was only one nomination for secretary and treasurer, it was moved, seconded, and carried that they should be elected by acclamation, which was done.

MISS RUDDEN.—I would offer the following resolution:

"That the warmest thanks of the Associated Alumnae be extended to Mrs. Robb for her untiring energy in the promotion of all the best interests of the association, and that cordially as we welcome Miss Damer as incoming president, it is with regret that we lose Mrs. Robb."

Upon vote being taken the resolution was carried.

PRESIDENT.—I wish to express my thanks for your kind resolution. If I have not succeeded as well as I could wish, it has not been through any lack of interest. The first years of any new organization are always more or less difficult, and the work is uphill, but after five years of service I feel that the affairs of the association are sufficiently well advanced to leave them in the hands of others, while I can perhaps do as much or more simply as a working member. Before closing I would once more urge upon you the importance of fostering the individual interest and work for your profession. This can perhaps be no better furthered than by the means of local associations, for a clearer understanding of the needs of the larger association can be the more readily arrived at through the medium of the local bodies. Again I thank you for your resolution, and take great pleasure in welcoming to the chair as your president Miss Annie Damer.

Miss Damer took the chair and said:

"I hardly know what to say to you, this is so unexpected to me. I knew nothing about it until I heard the name read from the ballot. I wish to thank you for the honor conferred on me, and I hope I may be able in some small measure to follow in Mrs. Robb's footsteps. I have nothing further to say now, unless it be to ask if there is any business to be done. I desire that we should hear a few words of greeting from our new vice-president."

MISS DOCK.—I think that this society should offer a resolution of thanks for all Miss Damer has done for this meeting. She has done a great deal of hard work. I would move that the society give a vote of thanks to Miss Damer for her work at this time.

MRS. ROBB.—I take very great pleasure in presenting the motion to the association in recognition of the great work Miss Damer has accomplished in making this meeting a success.

The motion was seconded and carried.

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MISS HAY.—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I am especially anxious that Miss Damer should have perfect health this next year.

MISS FULMER.—I simply echo what Miss Hay has said.

PRESIDENT.—If there is nothing further before the meeting, will some one make a motion to adjourn?

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn.

PRESIDENT.—The association is now adjourned to meet at Chicago the first of May next year.



